TIMES OFFICE
No. 26 Broad St.
Opposite Driard.

Victoria Times.

The Girls
Bless their pretty faces—are fond of good perfumes, and ray Jones keeps the choicest odors from the best makers.
The P.P.P.P. Always Open.
36 Government St.

VOL. 21 VICTORIA B. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1895 No. 25

MANY people have old jewelry and stones in old fashioned settings and styles of long ago, which they don't care to wear. Let them bring such articles to us and we will re-set stones in the latest and most artistic design; also manufacture any article of jewelry at very moderate prices. Our facilities for the manufacture and repairing of jewelry are unequalled in this province.

Challoner & Mitchell,
47 Government Street, opposite Bank of B.C.

THE WESTSIDE

That January "Joy Killer," Dull Trade, Has Been Driven Away.

After the reaction from Holiday activity we have used a stimulant—on our stock. It has been often proved that the drawing power of Exceptional Value has made business until the Spring demand starts.

We have made prices talk for us as seldom before. Buyers have found out the excellent value obtained during the past week and we want to keep the people coming our way. Business, is serious business. We don't believe in trifling with the public, nor in the folly of marking up in order to record a greater apparent reduction.

There is Plenty of Money

Where the last lot came from, and desiring to give our customers an extension of time in which to invest it to good advantage and to put "music into the march," we continue to sell

Dress Goods, Jackets, Mantles, Underwear, Etc., at Marked Reductions

42 in. Heavy Serges at 15c.
54 in. English Heavy Tweeds at 90c. worth from $1.50 to $2.25.
Elder Down Flannels at 35c. worth 60c.
Indigo Print at 12 yds. for $1.00
Watered Striped Silks at 50c. per yard.
Grey Flannels "The Real Makay," from 12 1-2c. per yard.
Flannelettes, 10, 16, and 18 yards for $1.00.
White Cottons, 10, 16, and 22 yards for $1.
Hochelega Sheetings, plain, 8-4, 21c.; 9-4, 26c.; 10-4, 31c. per pard.
Ginghams, 10, 12 and 16 yards for $1.00.
Oilcloth, 30c. per yard; spool cotton, best, 30c. per doz.
Tapestry covers from 25c. each; 500 cards Buttons at 10c. card of 2 doz.
Umbrellas from 50c.; Blankets, grey, from $1.00 per pair; white, from $2.10 per pair. Other goods in proportion.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

THE WESTSIDE, January 19, 1895.

FOR ONE MONTH . . .
Great reductions for cash in all lines of our Large and Complete Stock
A. GREGG & SON,
TAILORS, 62 Yates St.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The Old Reliable Wellington Coal for Household Purposes.

Wellington and Comox nut coal at reasonable prices. Carload lots at special rates.

Rattray & Hall, Sole Agents, 100 GOVT. ST., TEL. NO. 83. 24 STORE ST., TEL. NO. 197.

C. H. STICKELS . . . . ROOMS: 19 to 22 . . . . Board of Trade Building.
CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER & PURCHASING AGENT.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES. . .

Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plans and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

Keewatin ....Flour.... IT IS STANDARD.
The Housewife who uses it once will have no other.
ASK FOR IT.

The B. C. Poultry and Commission Company
. . . ARE SELLING LIVE POULTRY DRESSED TO ORDER . . .

Turkeys, live	19c. per lb	Chickens from	80c. to $1 per pair
Turkeys, dressed	20c. per lb	Delivered free of charge to any part of the city.	
Geese from	$1.25 to $1.50 each		
Ducks	$1.25 per pair		

22 1-2 Pandora St., Cor. Broad and Cormorant, Opposite City Market.

400 PERISH IN THE WAVES

The North German Lloyd Steamer Elbe Sinks—Four Hundred Lives Lost.

Collided Off the Needles and Sank Fifty Miles Off Lowestoft.

London, Jan. 30.—The North German Lloyd steamer Elbe has been wrecked off the Needles and three hundred people drowned. It is reported that the Elbe was lost through a collision. Some of her crew and passengers have been landed at Lowestoft, England. The Elbe had sailed from Bremen on her return trip to New York yesterday.

Lloyd's agent at Lowestoft wires at 6:21 p.m. as follows: "The Elbe sunk in the North Sea after coming into collision with another steamer. Twenty of her people have been landed here by fishing smacks. These include the second mate and pilot who express the fear that the loss of life is very great."

A later dispatch, timed 7:45 p.m., says the Elbe sank 50 miles off Lowestoft and that 380 of her passengers and crew were lost.

A still later dispatch from Lowestoft says that of 240 passengers and 160 officers and crew of the Elbe all are lost except twenty who succeeded in getting into a boat and were picked up and brought to Lowestoft by the fishing smack Wildflower.

The officers of the Elbe on her last voyage from New York for Bremen on January 15th, were: J. Von Gozel, commander; G. Wilhelms, chief officer; A. Neussel, chief engineer; A. Reichert, physician; W. Lechmuller, purser, and P. Schunder, chief steward.

Lloyds' agent at Lowestoft telegraphs: "The Elbe was struck above the engine room. There was only time to lower three boats before the ship went down. One of the boats was swamped, but the survivors who were picked up and brought here think that the third boat got away and there is hope that its occupants may have been picked up, or that the boat may have got to land."

The Elbe belongs to the North German Lloyd Line. She left Bremen on the 29th and was due in Southampton in the evening of the same day. She is an iron screw steamer of 4,510 gross tonnage and 2,810 net tonnage. She was built in Glasgow in 1881 by the Jno. Elder & Co., and is 4,000 horse power. She is registered as A 1 at Lloyd's.

Law Intelligence.

Peter Bellinger's trial was to-day adjourned until Monday next. Judge Drake was out of town and Hon. A. N. Richards, for the crown, asked for the adjournment.

PERSONAL.

W. Wheeldon, Seattle, is staying at the Victoria.

John Hilbert, Nanaimo, is in the city and staying at the Oriental.

Geo. E. Hollidge, Jas. Wright, Tacoma, are at the New England.

E. Davis, Hatzic; E. Hutcherson, Ladner's, are guests at the Oriental.

Stanley C. Taylor, Toronto; John McGregor, Vancouver, are registered at the New England.

"Tired Nature's Sweet Restorer,

Balmy sleep" is often disturbed by fits of coughing. LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE insures a good night's rest.

COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,
Sole Agents, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—At the Dog Show, purse containing $20. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same with S. Matson, supt. 30-tf

PRIVATE BOARD wanted by young gentleman in small family; good locality and modern conveniences. Box 319, city. 1t

FOR SALE—New six roomed cottage with bath, hot and cold water; situate Seventh street; price $1,600; $50 down; balance on interest. Apply Morrow, Holland & Co.

VICTORIA THEATRE
MATINEE AND NIGHT
Saturday, Feb'y 2nd
The Autocratic Express of the farce comedy world.
NELLIE McHENRY,
and her circo-Comedy
A NIGHT —AT THE— CIRCUS
SEE The Wild Man of Borneo.
SEE The Human Xylophone.
SEE The Honest Lawyer.
SEE The Comical Clowns.
SEE The Only Pete Jenkins.
SEE The Man Who Walks on His Ear.
ALL UNDER ONE CANVAS. IN ONE RING.
WAIT For the Big Show.
Prices, matinee 75c. 50c., and 25c; evening, $1.00, 75c., and 50c. Seats on sale at Jamieson's.

WILL CAUSE DISSOLUTION

One of the Results of the Decision of the Privy Council re Manitoba Schools.

Result of the Case Received With Much Satisfaction by the Catholics.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—Quite a hubbub has been created in political circles by the decision of the privy council in the Manitoba school case. It is now believed the government will decide between a session and a dissolution at once, with the chances largely in favor of a dissolution.

Winnipeg Tories are said to be pressing upon Bowell to grant remedial legislation to Manitoba, thereby putting Mr. Greenway, as they say, in a hole. They admit that Thompson could not have done so, but they say Bowell can, as the Orangemen and ultra Protestants will stick to him no matter what he does.

Winnipeg, Jan. 30.—Manitoba will maintain the right to legislate on educational matters at all hazards. It is regretted on all hands, however, that the question should again be re-opened. The Greenway government, however, have everything to gain and nothing to lose by keeping the agitation alive.

"I regret very much," said Hon. Joseph Martin, "that the privy council has decided in favor of the right to appeal in connection with educational matters. I think that it is most unfortunate that the question of education in this province, which is a purely local matter and should be settled by the people of the province themselves, should by this decision be thrown into the hands of the Dominion cabinet. I must say, however, that I admire the persistency and pluck with which the Roman Catholics of this province have fought out this question. Manitoba will, of course, resent any interference with her laws respecting education. It seems very likely that the official announcement of this decision will have the immediate effect of precipitating the general election. I am satisfied that the government have decided upon an election before a session, and I will be very much surprised indeed if the writs are not issued within a week or two."

"The attitude of the government," said Privincial Secretary Cameron, "is perfectly known and will not be modified. Any interference on the part of the Dominion government will be resisted to the utmost within constitutional limits. The decision is to be regretted, because it re-opens a question that was considered to be finally settled. In any event the decision is nothing more than a hollow victory for the appellants."

Archbishop-elect Langevin said: "We Catholics shall continue to demand the redress of our grievances until redress be given. On February 15th a petition will be laid before the governor-general in council. That petition will be signed by every Catholic in the Dominion. This question is no longer confined to Manitoba. It is now of interest to the Catholics of the entire Dominion, and regardless of party we Catholics will be a unit. The hierarchy of Canada is one on this point. To-day the school question is more alive than ever. We feel that our rights will be restored."

Montreal, Jan. 30.—News that the British privy council had allowed the appeal of the Manitoba Catholics on the school question was received with satisfaction by Roman Catholics, and formed the subject of general conversation. Liberals and Conservatives alike agree in saying that the immediate result will be the dissolution of the Dominion parliament and an appeal to the people. The French press all insist upon remedial legislation.

THE DOG SHOW.

A List of Prizes to be Awarded by the Judges—Fair Attendance.

The Poultry and Dog Show continues in progress at the Market Hall and the attendance has been fair. The judging will probably be concluded to-night. In the dog department the prizes so far awarded are as follows, the prizes being first-class unless otherwise designated.

Bull bitch, "Weeda," A. E. McNaughton; bull dog, "Brian Boru," A. E. McNaughton; spaniel, "Jock," W. J. Beaven; spaniel, second class, David F. Fee; field spaniel, bitch pup, "Sunlit," Model Kennels; field spaniel, bitch, "Princess Florence," Model Kennels; field spaniel, dog, "Squire," J. K. Macrae; field spaniel, dog, black, "Doc," W. H. Langley; field spaniel, dog, "Parnell," J. C. H. Wright; gordon setter, bitch pup, "Juno," Wm. Bickford; gordon setter, bitch, "Melbourne," Oscar C. Bass; gordon setter, dog, second prize, "Prince," G. Porter; gordon setter, dog, "Shot," Wm. Bickford; Irish setter, bitch, puppie, Andrew Fairfield; Irish setter, dog puppie, "Barney," Kolet Jones; Irish setter, dog puppie, "Flush," J. A. Morrison; Irish setter, bitch, "Madcap," second prize, Dr. Duncan; Irish setter, bitch, "Rose II," Willie Gray Perrin; Irish setter, dog, "Chief, Jr.," E. A. Englebrecht; English setter, bitch puppie, "Queen," S. Whittaker; English setter, bitch pup, "Blue Dash," F. Turner; English setter, dog pup, "Blue Rock," J. A. Maclure; English setter, bitch, "Nellie," F. Turner; English setter, bitch, "Venus," F. Turner; English setter, dog, second prize, B. H. John; English setter dog, "Bruce," W. Lindley; English pointer, dog pup, "Sport," second prize, H. Wall; English pointer, bitch, A. Sears; English pointer, bitch, "Dinah," E. O. Wall; pointer, dog, "Sport," Ed. Lee; grey hound, dog, "Russell," Dr. Milne; rough coated St. Bernard, bitch, "Mona," Robt. Erskine; same, second prize, A. W. Roistin; same, "White Queen," Theo Fairfoul; rough coated St. Bernard, dog, "Hero," second prize, E. Cordingley; rough coated St. Bernard, dog, "Plumonarch," R. A. Cunningham; mastiff, dog, "Sultan," Emil P. Pferdner.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

LATE CABLE DISPATCHES.

Reginald Saunderson, Imitator of Jack-the-Ripper Adjudged Insane To-Day.

Joseph Chamberlain Agrees to Join a Conservative-Unionist Ministry.

London, Jan. 30.—The widow and son of Lord Randolph Churchill are visiting with the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough at Dorking.

The Spanish senate has approved a modus vivendi giving the United States the benefit of the tariff on importations to Cuba and other colonies enjoyed under the former reciprocity arrangements.

Reginald Saunderson, charged with the murder of a young woman named Augusta Dawes, whose throat he cut on Holland park road on the night of November 25th, was to-day adjudged insane.

It is asserted that Chamberlain has agreed to join the Conservative-Unionist ministry, and will probably become first lord of the admiralty when the present government shall retire from power.

A dispatch to the Globe says: The Chinese peace envoys have arrived at Tabos, and will proceed to Hiroshima in company with American Commissioner Foster.

In the lower house of the Prussian diet yesterday, in the discussion on the agrarian estimates, Herr von Hammerstein, minister of agriculture, said that the question whether or not the state should undertake the purchase and sale of foreign cereals would be carefully considered by the council of state. The proposal, he added, might be found to contain useful ideas. The agrarian crisis, he said, was very bad, but was not irremediable. State aid alone would be useless to meet the distress. The whole nation must help. The question of revising the treaties of commerce deserved to be considered, but that was an exceedingly difficult problem. Herr von Hammerstein said that the government intended to pursue a policy of small remedies. He advocated an extension of canals, graduated railway tariffs and protection of the sugar industry in taxation and export bounties. Germany's sugar industry, he said, was the most important in the world. Those who did not favor measures that would enable Germany to compete with foreign products understood nothing about agriculture. In his opinion more cereals could be grown in Germany, and the country was capable of supplying enough meat for its own use.

A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Moscow says that the recent departure of Monsignor Khrimian for Etchmiadzin was prompted by hints from Russian officials, who suspected him of refraining from checking the unity of the Armenians.

A dispatch from Hobart Town says the report of the Earl of Jersey, British delegate to the Ottawa intercolonial conference, has been laid upon the table at the conference of the Australian premiers, sitting at Hobart Town.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Conmee Elected in Algoma by Over 200 Majority.

Ailsa Craig, Jan. 30.—At a convention of Conservatives of the north riding of Middlesex yesterday W. H. Hutchins of Parkhill received the nomination for the commons at the next general election.

St. Mary's, Ont., Jan. 30.—The South Perth Conservatives yesterday re-nominated W. Pridham, M. P., for the commons. Costigan, Ives, Foster and Montague addressed a public meeting in the evening.

Port Arthur, Jan. 30.—In the West Algoma bye-election yesterday Conmee, Liberal, was elected by over two hundred majority.

Brandon, Man., Jan. 30.—Fire last night damaged the dry goods store of Tracy & Baron and Odd Fellows hall. The loss on the building is $4000. The stock was valued at $35,000 and was insured for $26,000.

Smith's Falls, Ont., Jan. 30.—Yesterday Alexander Woods, one of the founders of the Frost & Woods implement factory, died of heart trouble, aged 71 years.

Brockville, Ont., Jan. 30.—Turner Kyle, an old resident of Brockville, died suddenly yesterday.

Brantford, Jan. 30.—Hon A. S. Hardy, who was retired from the city solicitorship by last year's council, has been reappointed. Several other officers were similarly treated.

St. Thomas, Ont., Jan. 30.—General Booth arrived here yesterday, and addressed a meeting last night at Duncombe's opera house, and left to-day for Chatham.

London, Ont., Jan. 30.—Writs have been issued contesting the seats of Aldermen McCallum, Brennan and O'Meara. It is likely that Mayor Little and Ald. Howell will be included.

Toronto, Jan. 30.—The Evening Star says the Mail and Empire will be amalgamated within a week with Bunting as manager.

—Passengers per steamer Walla Walla sailing to-day from San Francisco for Victoria: N. Bauergard, Minnie Edwards, R. Spence, F. C. Laird, H. Sherlock, Mrs. Ahern, Grace Linn, Mrs. Linn, E. Frisch, A. W. Engle, Laura Hathway, Mrs. Kavanaugh and daughter, Franz Richter, Geo. R. Chalmers, Mrs. J. P. Gordon and child, and E. W. Price.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Hon. Mr. Davie's Supreme Court Bill Has a Narrow Escape Yesterday.

Several Bills Advanced Through Different Stages—Ministers Disagree.

FORTY-SECOND DAY.

Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. P. McF. Macleod.

Mr. Sword rose to a question of privilege. The Colonist's reporter had evidently misunderstood what he said yesterday respecting the Johnson petition. It would appear from the Colonist report that he had not endorsed the petition until after the speaker had passed upon it. He wished it understood that he endorsed the petition before the speaker, as far as he knew, had seen it.

The provincial home act amendment bill passed through committee and was finally passed.

The land registry act amendment bill passed through committee, several of the clauses suggested by legal gentlemen being struck out on motion of the attorney-general.

The house went into committee, Dr. Walkem in the chair, on the fire insurance policies bill. The sections reducing the amount of explosives that may be stored in buildings were struck out. The clause allowing companies to cancel a policy by registered letter was also struck out.

Mr. Helmcken moved to add the following as a new clause, and it was adopted:

"Where the loss (if any) under any policy has, with the consent of the company, be made payable to some person or persons or company other than the assured, as mortgagee or mortgagees, such policy shall not be cancelled, altered or otherwise dealt with by the company upon the application of the assured, and in any case not without reasonable notice to the said mortgagee or mortgagees. In cases where the loss under any policy is, with the consent of the company, made payable to a mortgagee or mortgagees, proof of loss under any such policy may be made by such mortgagee or mortgagees."

Hon. Col. Baker moved the second reading of the mineral act amendment bill, which was reported complete. One clause gave owners of claims the option of doing either $100 assessment work or paying $100 to the government. Another clause made the owner of a mine responsible for the $5 mineral license, which there had been much difficulty in collecting.

Mr. Semlin moved the adjournment of the debate, the bill having just been laid before the house. The debate was adjourned.

Hon. Col. Baker moved the second reading of his license bill, which proposed to make the act apply to the east of the Cascades, as it does to the west. At present peddlers near the British Columbia northwest boundary evaded the law.

Mr. Semlin asked if the bill was in order. He contended that the bill imposed a charge on the country, and must therefore be brought down by message.

The speaker ruled that the bill must originate from committee of the whole, and that course was therefore adopted. The bill was reported to the house, read a first and second time, again considered in committee, reported complete and finally passed, thereby passing through all the stages at one sitting.

The house went into committee on the supreme court bill. After several clauses had been passed Dr. Walkem moved that the committee rise.

Hon. Mr. Davie contended that there was no reason for the motion. It was a very dogmatic proposition. They were not at child's play, but were considering serious matters. Certain parts of the province required judges, and they should have them. All petty jealousies should be put aside and justice done to all.

Dr. Walkem contended that the bill would never have passed a second reading if all the members had been in their seats. If the attorney-general wished to pass the bill in opposition to the majority, all right, if he was able to do it.

Mr. Williams said the castigation given Dr. Walkem by the attorney-general was well deserved. The remarks of the attorney-general were the most sensible he had ever heard that hon. gentleman make. Vancouver required a supreme court judge, and they should be given one, all petty jealousies being put aside.

Hon. Mr. Pooley said the object of the bill, to give Vancouver a supreme court judge, was a good one, but it was just re-enacting an act now on the statute book, and therefore it was not such a serious matter as the attorney-general made out. The matter could be settled by appointing a county court judge at Vancouver, with the powers of a local supreme court judge. This with weekly visits from a supreme court judge would meet all the requirements of Vancouver. Besides, he did not believe in limiting the jurisdiction of a judge.

Mr. Helmcken repeated what he had said before, namely, that the judicial requirements of Vancouver were well attended to. Why was not the act which provided for three judges on the mainland enforced? The trouble was that there were not enough county court judges, the supreme court judges having to act in that capacity. A judge should not be looked upon as an ordinary servant, and told to go here, there and everywhere. A number of judges were required here, as the full and divisional courts were sitting most of the time.

Mr. Williams quoted figures which he contended showed that more supreme court business was done in Vancouver than in Victoria.

Mr. Helmcken—That is an old story. We have heard before that many of the writs issued in the supreme court at Vancouver should be county court actions and they were issued from the supreme court just to make a good showing.

The motion "that the committee rise" was defeated by a narrow majority and the bill was reported complete.

Hon. Mr. Martin moved the second reading of the bill to amend the land act. He explained the proposed amendments, which he thought would commend themselves to the members of the house. The bill deals with the collection of land dues and interest on arrears, and provides that the deputy commissioner may settle disputes regarding lands.

Mr. Semlin said it seemed to be a question whether the province should raise a revenue from the lands or have them settled. If it was better to raise a revenue the bill was a good one, but he did not think it would tend to further settle the land.

Mr. Adams while he would support the bill, said it did not meet altogether with his views. There were many farm hands in the province who would like to take up land if they could do so with less trouble and expense.

Mr. Bryden would like to see a more liberal land policy. The bill was a step in the right direction, but it did not go far enough.

Mr. Forster did not think a man should be forced to remain on the land. Men who were working as mechanics, etc., should be allowed to take up land and improve it without being forced to give up their other employment and go on the land.

Mr. Smith thought changes should be made regarding the land laws. A man should be allowed to leave his claim without standing a chance of forfeiting it.

The bill was read a second time.

The house adjourned at 5:05.

—You will always find a well assorted stock of brushes, woodenware, enamel ware and crockery at Weiler's, 51 to 55 Fort street.

Hood's Cured After Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now.

Sangerville, Maine.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine the soreness had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared." BLANCHE ATWOOD, Sangerville, Maine.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS USE. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Body, Fear, Nervousness, Dizziness and all diseases caused by excesses in youth, six boxes cure when all others fail. One box $1.00; six boxes, $5.00, sent anywhere by mail. Before. After. Manufactured by THE ROBINS CHEMICAL CO. Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, B.C. mw2

MERCHANTS' LUNCH

Served at the

Poodle Dog Restaurant

From 12 to 2 with glass of beer or claret, 40 cents.

Regular meals with glass of beer or claret 50 cents.

18 LOUIS MARBOEUF, Pro

PHIL R. SMITH,

Book Binder, Paper Ruler, & Manufacturing Stationer

32 LANGLEY STREET.

J. Sluggett & Co.,

Having gone into the Dairy Business, we are able to supply good and fresh Milk from the Saanich Dairy. Morning and evening delivery. Other farm produce also supplied.

Leave orders at office, 24 Hillside Ave.

For Sale or Rent.

"WINTERBOURNE RISE," the residence of the late Sir M. B. Begbie. For further particulars apply to

tf LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.

The demand for a pail and tub that can always be relied upon as handsome, cleanly and indistructible has led to the making FIBREWARE.

Besides, it is as light as a feather as tight as a drum and has no hoops to rust or fail off.

E. B. EDDY'S INDURATED FIBREWARE.

Popular Approval

is accorded ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI. It strengthens digestion wonderfully.

Allow no imitations to be palmed off on you.

Latest From Japan

LARGE CONSIGNMENT

(Comprising many Styles, Colors and Designs) of

Hand-Made Japanese Rugs.

These Rugs should find a place in your Dining Room, Hall, or some "odd corner" in your Reception Room. Suitable for any part of the house.

WEILER BROS.,

.....51 to 55 Fort Street.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the menses, producing free, healthy and painless discharge. No aches or pains on approach. Now used by over 20,000 ladies. Once used will use again. Invigorates these organs. Buy of your druggist only those with our signature across face of label. Avoid substitutes. Sealed particulars mailed 2c stamp. $1.25 per box. Address, EUREKA CHEMICAL COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY.

The undersigned desires to call the attention of parties interested to the fact that temporary provision has been made for the relief of those in the city who are suffering from lack of necessary food.

The services of the officers of the Salvation Army, which have kindly been offered free of charge, have been accepted, and arrangements made for the operation of a "Food Depot" in a room at the rear of the Salvation Army Barracks, Broad street.

The depot will be in running order on and after Tuesday the 29th instant.

Breakfast may be had from 9 to 11 a.m., and supper from 4 to 6 p.m., and will be served to those holding tickets which may be procured at the barracks for a nominal sum, or, in absolutely destitute cases, free.

Parties wishing to assist the movement may provide those whom they believe to be needy with tickets or may send in supplies to the depot at any time during the day.

The undersigned would commend the depot to all charitably disposed persons as an object most worthy of their practical support.

JOHN TEAGUE, Mayor.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26, 1895.

MUNICIPAL.

NOTICE.

Douglas Street, from Pembroke Street to King's Road, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

oc8-tf

DRY GOODS.

Argyle House

Just Received

2 Cases More of those heavy double-width Serges

At 25c. a yard, the best materials in the market for Children's School Dresses, Ladies' House Wrappers, etc.

1 Case of Butcher's Linen

50 inches wide, 25c. a yard

1 Case Ladies' Cashmere Hose

25c. a pair.

20 doz. more Children's Handkerchiefs

25c. a dozen.

J. Horner & Co.

Bank of British Columbia.

Savings Bank Department.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

From 1st January, 1895, and until further notice, the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank Deposits by this Bank will be three per cent. (3 per cent) per annum.

GEORGE GILLESPIE, Manager.

Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, 18th Nov., 1894.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

ROLLER FLOUR MILL

62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

GROCERIES.

WASHING MADE EASY

Is the desideratum of all housekeepers. We keep them to it by our unequalled Soaps. A full supply of the following soaps always on hand: Pendray's, Sunlight, Queen's Laundry Bar, etc., also Albert Toilet Soaps.

R. H. JAMESON,

Red Front Store, 33 Fort St.

Xmas Fruit.

CURRANTS AND RAISINS

Just arrived and thoroughly cleaned in our fruit cleaning machine. We guarantee the prices right and quality best at

JOHN'S BROS.,

261 Douglas St., Cor. Kings Road.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use

IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

ALBANY, OREGON.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer

Government Street, Victoria.

FUEL.

COAL. COAL.

Go to 28 Yates Street for Wellington Coal

Telephone No. 449.

G. GAWLEY.

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A SPLENDID TRIUMPH.

The Great Liberal Meeting in Montreal a Grand Success in Every Way.

An Ovation for Hon. Mr. Laurier—Large Number Unable to Get Into the Hall.

The Liberal Leader's Exposition of the Liberal Policy Well Received.

Montreal, Jan. 23.—The Liberal gospel of freedom was preached in Montreal last night by those men who know how to preach it, and the one element which was lacking in the great company that heard the message was that frost which, if there is any skill in correspondents left, has attended Cabinet Ministers on their recent pilgrimages. To begin with, the meeting was a large one. The audience was limited only by the capacity of the hall, it might have been larger than it was had not a wise forethought dictated the locking of the doors when the seats had been filled. Those enjoying the right of private entry were in place, for the most part before the doors were opened to the general public. That interesting function was performed at a quarter past seven o'clock; with some difficulty, as the crowd about the entrance was enormous. All the seats that remained in the body of the hall were filled within five minutes. Then the doors were locked again and the hundreds who remained outside were doomed to a disappointment which would have been aggravated had they known how keenly those who had the luck to find a place inside where to enjoy themselves. The gallery, which had been reserved for dames filled slowly, but upon the arrival of Madame Laurier and her friends that end of the hall was furnished with decoration as effective even as those trophies of Union Jacks and appropriate mottoes which the committee had hung on the walls of the platform end.

Long before eight o'clock, the advertised hour for the meeting, had struck, a stream of pedestrians poured steadily along St. Catherine street and surged round the corner of Peel. Every car both east and west was black with eager and expectant auditors who were in most cases doomed to disappointment. Even at that early hour Cypress street was simply beseiged. The doors were closed to the big hall and the piteous appeals of new arrivals to be permitted to stand in the smallest portion of the corridor were ruthlessly unheeded. Then the crowd surged into the Windsor and by a quarter past eight the vast rotunda was practically jammed and a little later the blue haze of innumerable cigars and the clatter of a thousand tongues astonished the guests of Montreal's palatial hostelry. It was a well-dressed, well-behaved, good-natured crowd, evidently composed of Montreal's best citizens. They were a trifle disappointed, it is true, at losing an opportunity to hear Canada's most famous living orator; but they never forgot to be courteous. They tried every method of getting into the hall and met their inevitable rebuffs with perfect complacency. They swarmed into the bar and tried to get in that way and returned placidly when they found it no use. They crowded into the drug store and were turned down religiously. Then they sought the elevator and went up to the sixth floor and walked down and bore the fact that the door was guarded with a delicious resignation. Then they buttonholed the courteous policeman on the main staircase and returned with a chastened smile on their countenances. Then they gave it up and turned their attention to the rest of their companions in misfortune and seemed to enjoy themselves just as well as if they had been sweltering in the choking atmosphere of the hall. Indeed there was enough of interest in the spacious rotunda to absorb the attention of any man anxious to learn the political bent of the city. Gathered in groups were the leading politicians, commercial men, bankers, railroad men and clergymen of Montreal and to flit from one group to the other was to hear a short and succinct resume of the situation. Many men put the evening in in that way and they seemed to enjoy themselves too. At all events they got a very good idea of what the trend of popular opinion was and to the astonishment of many of the orthodox Conservatives, they heard some very heterodox opinions from men popularly supposed to be pillars of the party. Any one who mingled in the representative crowd that thronged the Windsor rotunda last night could not have failed to be struck by one thing, and that was the studiously suppressed eagerness to hear the platform of the Liberal party and evident desire to endorse it if possible. It is said that Mr. Richard Crocker predicted the defeat of Tammany six months before it occurred, simply listening to the drift of popular opinion, as evidenced by the conversation of the crowd in public places. A man of far less political astuteness could have emulated his example had he gone from group to group in the Windsor last night. It would not have taken spectacles to read the handwriting on the walls.

G. W. Stephens, Jr., president of the Liberal Club, in opening the meeting said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I desire that the first word which falls from my lips this evening should be one of gratitude to this vast assembly, and for the ovation that has been given to the distinguished gentleman who has come all the way from Ontario, and the chief of the Liberal party. (Applause). As president of the Liberal Club of Montreal it is my privilege to state in opening this meeting as briefly as the circumstances demand the causes which promoted its realization, and its purpose. The time is fast approaching when the electorate of the Dominion will be called upon to pause and consider whether the promises made to the people of Canada by the present administration have been faithfully kept, to pause and consider into whose hands the mandate of the people should be intrusted, by casting their votes for the party in whose pledges are the sincerity of men who have the best interests of the country at heart. My position as a young man in the community forbids that I should attempt to advise those who by years of experience possess words which I cannot command. To the young men of to-day, and the young women also, who take a greater part in history than we are inclined to give them credit for, I may say that if they would work for their country's highest good they should recognize and honor the birthright of Canadians. (Applause.) We have a country of great wealth and natural resources only limited by the measure of its development by us. They should take care not to allow bigotry and race prejudice to darken the horizon of their purpose. The Liberal party stood for the unification of all under the folds of the Union Jack which had floated over Great Britain and brought her success. (Cheers.) The Liberal party stood also for a more liberal distribution of the produce of the land, so that it would be easier for the poor man to reap the fruits of his labor and harder for the rich man to hide behind the walls of his monopoly, while the laboring men were starving. The present tariff made a few men kings and a nation slaves. (Applause.) I have much pleasure in asking Mr. Laurier to address you."

MR. LAURIER'S ADDRESS.

The Hon. Mr. Laurier then rose, and his apearance was the signal for an immense outburst of applause. Handkerchiefs were waved in all parts of the hall, and it was some minutes before the Liberal chieftain could make himself heard. At length, after the applause had ceased, he spoke as follows:

Is this Montreal? Is this the great Conservative Protectionist city of Canada? Why, sir, well might I put the question, well might I express a doubt, for, looking at the sea of upturned faces, listening to the clamors and plaudits of this great audience, feeling the warmth of the greeting extended to one who is known to be neither a Conservative or a Protectionist, I might well imagine that I was now standing, not in the city of Montreal, but in old Scotland—in Liberal and Free Trade Scotland. But this is Montreal, and I do not forget, for one instant, that for the last eighteen years, as often as the people have been called to cast their ballots, the electors of Montreal have thrown in their lot, by overwhelming majorities, with the powers that be—with a Conservative government and the policy of that government, and let me speak frankly with the commercial policy of that government—Protection. Now, I am free to admit that the people of Montreal may perhaps have been carried away for some time by seductive promises of protection; but if you will allow me to speak my own mind, I would say that far more than the seductive promises of protection, the one thing which made the people of Montreal adhere to the policy of the government was the prestige of the eminent statesman, Sir John Macdonald, with whose fortunes the fortune of the Conservative party was so long associated. Sir John Macdonald occupied a position from the day he took power in 1879 to the moment of his death very much akin to that held by Lord Palmerston in the last ministry. At that time it was said in England that so long as "Old Pam" as he was called, would live, so long would his policy remain and so those questions of reform, which were then ripe for discussion, would have to be

KEPT IN ABEYANCE.

And it is a matter of familiar history to all of us that within a very short time after the death of Lord Palmerston, the government of which he had been the head, and the policy of which he had been the expression, were crumbling to pieces. Now, let me tell you this. I would not break the heart of any Conservative present, I would not be offensive to those unbending Tories who imagine that they have been appointed by Divine right to govern this, and, perhaps, all countries. But, I submit to the judgment of friends and foe that English history is to-day being repeated in Canada. It is only three years since we laid Sir John Macdonald in his grave, and already what do we see? Perhaps I may be justified in saying—though I will not use such a crushing expression—that the policy of Sir John Macdonald is passing away; but I submit to friends and foe that already there is a marked falling off in the ranks of the Conservative party. I submit that you can hear and see the dislocation of the heterogeneous elements which the dexterous hand of the master had moulded together as a compact body; and already the policy which had a glamor in the days of Sir John has not the same glamor now that it is no longer seen through the personality of that eminent statesman. How is it with this audience, I want to know. You are not all Liberals, I am sure. I cannot expect that all the faces I see before me are the faces of Liberals. I see many Liberals, for though I do not know them I could point them out. I could point out men who have been Conservatives for a long time, perhaps for the last eighteen years, and why I know they are Conservatives is because their faces do not bear the joyful expression that they did in the time of Sir John Macdonald. There are Conservatives in this audience, there are Ministerialists; there are Conservatives who perhaps are no longer Ministerialists. There may be some present who adhere at the outset to the policy of protection, but who remember that in the opinion, nay, in the very language of those who preached that policy, it was to be temporary, and not permanent, and who believe it has passed its appointed time and that now the time has come for a change. There may be others who were believers at the outset, but have had their faith rudely shaken by experience. There may be some, believers then, and who are believers yet, but who, shocked and alarmed by the revelations of corruption and malfeasance in office, which are constantly coming to light, notwithstanding all efforts to keep them in the dark, and remembering also the promises which were held out by the men in power that all wrongs would be redressed, that all offenders would be punished, and finding that these promises have been violated as often as made, have now come to the conclusion that the duty of the hour demands that prompt and salutary justice should be meted out to the men who, recreant to their promises, have left offenders unpunished, and from whom it would be folly to expect the

REDRESS OF ANY WRONGS.

Before all men, I am here to present the policy of the Liberal party. Rather, I will not say that I am here to present the policy of the Liberal party, because that policy is wellknown, but I am here to defend and advocate the policy of the Liberal party. In this city of Montreal, above all other places, it has been the joke—the old, but stale in which Conservative orators and editors have found an unfailing source of enjoyment—to say that the Liberal party have no programme and no policy. It is an old, stale joke, as pointless as it is old and stale. Why, the policy of the Liberal party has been declared in the solemn convention which sat in Ottawa in June, 1893, and which was called to determine that policy. And the Liberal party then determined what its policy would be not only on immediate questions, but upon all those questions which even remotely would affect the Canadian people. That policy is outlined in the book I have before me. That policy comprehends the following subjects:

First, condemnation of the fiscal policy of the Conservative government together with their declaration of the policy of the Liberal policy on the same subject.

Second, reciprocity of trade with our neighbors.

Third, repression of corruption and malfeasance in office.

Fourth, economy in the administration of public affairs.

Fifth, the right and duty of parliament to investigate all corruption and malfeasance in office.

Sixth, the selling of public lands to actual settlers and not to speculators.

Seventh, the franchise—the equitable distribution of parliamentary representation.

Eighth, temperance.

This is the whole programme of the Liberal party. It would be impossible, in the short time at my disposal, to go over this whole subject minutely or even generally; but above all those questions there is one which is of the utmost importance. That is the trade policy. Upon that question, I need not tell you that we stand at the very antipodes of the Conservative party. The Conservative party believe in protection. The Liberal party believe in free trade on broad lines such as exist in Great Britain, and their immediate object is a revenue tariff—a tariff to be derived from customs, but which will levy no duties, except for the purposes of revenue; a tariff which will neither hurt nor favor any class to the prejudice or favor of anybody; a tariff whose aim and purpose will be to derive the maximum benefit from the minimum taxation. Now, I have spoken frankly. As I told you a moment ago, I do not forget that I am speaking here in Montreal. I do not forget that Montreal has been a protectionist city, but I would not be worthy the position I occupy in the ranks of the Liberal party if I were in the city of Montreal to hold any language different to that which I have been accustomed to speak in the rural parts of our community. (Applause). As I stood among the farmers and settlers of Manitoba, so I stand to-day upon the platform of the Liberal party, so I stand here upon the platform which was recorded upon that very question, and which is plainly set forth in the resolution adopted by the convention of which I spoke a moment ago. The resolution reads as follows

We, the Liberal party of Canada in convention assembled, declare;

"That the custom's tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it is now, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service;

"That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle, and used, as it has been by the government, as a corrupting agency, wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations.

"It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property;

"It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of a few;

"It has checked immigration;

"It has caused great loss of population;

"It has impeded commerce;

"It has discriminated against Great Britain.

"In these and in many other ways it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity so long as the present tariff system remains in force.

"That the highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade and hasten the return of prosperity to our people.

"To that end the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government.

"That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or bear as lightly as possible, upon the necessaries of life, and should be arranged so as to promote free trade with the whole world, more particularly with Great Britain and the United States.

"We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of persons who honestly supported it, and that the country, in the light of experience, is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy.

"The issue between the two political parties upon this question is now clearly defined. The government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes; but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

"We denounce the system of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors. This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the

ELECTORS OF CANADA."

Now, perhaps I may be told: Oh, Montreal is not the place to attack protection.

Perhaps if there should be here some enthusiastic, over zealous protectionist, he may say: Do you not know that protection has done wonders for Montreal? Do you not know that during the past decade, from 1881 to 1891, under a protectionist regime, the population of Montreal has increased 39 per cent.? Yes, I know that. I read it only the day before yesterday in the Montreal Gazette. Don you not know that the population of Montreal was 150,000 in 1881 and is now 215,000, and an increase of 39 per cent.? I know all that. I do not at all forget it, but I would like to reply to any one who uses this language that if that increase in the population of Montreal is to be claimed as the benefit of protection, protection has wrought a very different result in the country at large. The increase of population in the country at large has not been 39 per cent., as in Montreal, nor 30 per cent., nor 25, nor 20, nor even 15 per cent. The total increase of population has been only 11 per cent., while in the previous decade it was 17 per cent. I would ask any man who claims and honestly believes that it is protection which developed the population of this city—if you believe that protection increased the population of Montreal 39 per cent., you must admit that on the other hand it has had the effect of diminishing the rate of increase in the country at large from 17 down to 11 per cent. Do you believe, if the result of protection be to develop the cities and to depopulate the country, that such a system is desirable even for the cities? Do you believe, if the result of protection be to enrich the cities and at the same time to impoverish the country, that the prosperity of the citizens can be of very long duration? Cities cannot thrive by themselves; cities can thrive only when

THE COUNTRY THRIVES.

I grant you for a time perhaps if the country does not thrive the cities may prosper; but, in the long run, if the country does not thrive the cities must decay as well. In the face of such a result, to pretend that it would be for the benefit of Montreal to keep the policy of protection, which has had the effect of decreasing the rate of increase in the country at large, would be simply to repeat the operation of the old woman who had a hen which laid a golden egg every morning, but who killed the hen and so lost everything. There is only one sound, profitable, desirable, patriotic system—it is that which can be conducive to the prosperity—not of one class or section, not only of the cities but of all classes, of the cities and the country at large; and, judged by that test, the policy of the government stands condemned.

Let me now examine this proposition a little further. We all agree that Montreal is the great commercial metropolis of Canada. No one can dispute that; and I am glad to see here, in this great metropolis, so many of our friends from Ontario. I am glad to see here, first and foremost, my old friend, Sir Oliver Mowat—the veteran of veterans (loud cheers); one who has fought all his life against monopolies, trusts and combines. I am glad to see here also my friend, Mr. Paterson—a manufacturer, and one of the most eloquent of men. (Cheers.) I am glad to see my friend, Mr. Edgar, who has always stood up in the cause of freedom. (Applause.) And last, though not least, I am delighted to greet my friend, Mr. James Sutherland, the shepherd of our flock. They represent here the great province of Ontario, and I am sure they will all agree that the title must be conceded to Montreal of being the great metropolis of Canada. In the next place I will assert this, and it is perhaps a staement to which

NO ONE WILL TAKE EXCEPTION,

that Montreal has no interests which are distinct and separate from the rest of the country. The interests of the country are the interests of Montreal, and the interests of Montreal are those of the country at large. (Renewed applause.)

In the next place I will assert that, so far as Canada is concerned, leaving aside the city of Montreal—separating, if it were possibly, Montreal from the rest of the country—the system of protection has been the bane and curse of Canada. The bane and the curse of Canada, I repeat. Now there is an easy way to decide this. In a young country like Canada the increase of population is the test of its prosperity. We have millions of acres of land, to which we invite the population of the whole world. We have not been satisfied with a normal increase of population, but have been making efforts to bring population from abroad; and for the last twenty years—ever since confederation has existed—we have lavished hundreds of thousands of dollars every year in order to bring emigrants in from abroad. We have stationed agents in all the great cities of Europe and flooded every market place and fair with books, pamphlets and reports showing the advantages of Canada. In 1878 the Conservative party, not satisfied with the progress which had been made, adopted the policy of protection. Upon what ground? Upon the ground that it would give labor to every one born in Canada and to the thousands who would come in from abroad. That was the object. But when the census came out in 1891 what was the result? It showed that whereas from 1871 to 1881, a period of great commercial depression, our poulation had increased by 17 per cent., yet under the system of protection from 1881 to 1891 the rate of increase was reduced to 11 per cent. More than that, the records show that the increase of

POPULATION IN CANADA

was about half a million souls, and yet during those ten years, from 1881 to 1891, we had brought into the country, according to the records of the department of agriculture at Otatwa, no less than 800,000 emigrants, who had landed at Quebec and Montreal to settle upon our waste lands. The census returns showed that our population had not increased to the extent of that 800,000, but only a little over half a million, so that we have lost the whole natural increase of Canada, besides 200,000 or 300,000 strangers we had brought into the country. Was there ever such a record. We read in the Good Book that the avenging angel was once sent to slay the first born of a wicked people, but our census returns show that the whole progeny of our race was slain—that the whole natural increase of the population was swept away. Under such circumstances is there a man who will not say that, in a country which has so many advantages to offer to emigrants, protection has been a bane and a curse? I will go further. I will take the proposition and look at it from the point of view of Montreal alone. I said a moment ago that the interests of Montreal are the interests of Canada. They cannot be set apart. What conduces to the prosperity of one must conduce to the prosperity of another; and if a protective tariff has not conduced to the prosperity of Canada I have no hesitation in saying that it cannot contribute to the development of Montreal. That proposition is well borne out by the facts. What was the population of Montreal in 1881? It was 155,237, and in 1891 it was 215,650, or an increase of 39 per cent. So far so good. I want to discuss this question fairly, and in order to put it

SQUARELY BEFORE YOU,

and bring it home to the judgment of every one, I will give you what the population of Montreal was in 1871 and what it reached in 1881. In 1871 it was 107,225; in 1881 it had increased to a little more than 105,000, but for the purpose of comparison we must deduct 15,000 increase caused by the addition to the boundaries of the city. So that the increase in the population of Montreal was from 107,225 in 1871 to 140,747 in 1881, or 31 per cent., whereas in the following decade it was 39 per cent. Any protectionist may tell me, "here is the justification of protection, here is the vindication of our policy—that the greater rate of increase was due to the development of commerce, through the large manufacturing establishments which were treated and maintained by protection." That reason, however, is not borne out by the facts. It would be true if the population of workingmen in Montreal employed in manufactures had progressed in the same proportion as the total population of the city itself. But such is not the case. And perhaps I may astonish a good many here when I tell them that the development of the working population has not been in the same ratio as the development of the whole city. Here are the figures, and these figures I find in a very good book, the report of the Montreal board of trade, published in 1892, the semi-annual report; and this report, I may say in passing, was printed in the Montreal Gazette, which, I am sure, ought to give it a certificate of orthodoxy in the hands of sound, orthodox protectionists themselves. The figures are to be found in a table inserted at page 91. In 1871 there were manufactures in the city of Montreal, and in these factories workingmen were employed. That was ten years before the national policy. What was the number of men employed in 1871 in the manufactories of Montreal? It was 21,877; in 1881 that number increased to 33,355, an increase of 11,538, or 53 per cent. That was

UNDER A REVENUE TARIFF.

What are the figures under protection? In 1881, just after the inauguration of the national policy, the number of men employed in the manufactories of Montreal was 33,355, and in 1891 it had increased to 38,562, an increase of 5207, or an increase of 16 per cent. Thus under protection there was an increase of 16 per cent., as compared with an increase of 53 per cent. under a revenue tariff. Here is a demonstration as incontrovertible as possible that the increase in the population of Montreal is not due to the development of manufacturing establishments in that city. But that is not all. Let us look at the in-

Continued on Page 6.

VETERINARY.

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SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.
15

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS.
Court Vancouver No. 9745, A. O. F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Forester's Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., R. C. R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fort streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
LOFTUS BROWN, Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN society meets in their own Hall, Bi-nchard street on the first Friday of every month. All scotchmen are invited to join.
E. G. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The Only Opticians, 37 Fort street.
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MISCELLANEOUS

TO DAIRYMEN—The B.C. Creamery Co. are now ready to make contracts for milk. Call and see us at No. 82 Douglas street. Peebles & Glover. 128-31-32-w

MONEY TO LOAN on Victoria real estate by the Dominion Building and Loan Association; repayable by easy monthly payments. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas St.

OKELL & MORRIS are selling 2-lb glass jars of Pure Strawberry Jam for 35c. See your grocer.

ASK YOUR GROCER for 2-lb glass jar of Pure Raspberry Jam put up by Okell & Morris. Only 35c.

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MUSICAL.

PROF. BRADLEY, Organist and Choirmaster of the R. E. Church, receives pupils for Organ, Piano, Singing and 'Cello lessons; he also undertakes the training of choirs and choral societies. Address: 104 Pandora Street. 15-1m

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REWARD. LOST—A brown and white spaniel dog. Return to 40 Fort street. j28-2

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MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

Victoria El. Ry. & Ltg. Co., Ltd.

The annual general meeting of the above company will be held at Power House, Store street, Monday, February 11th at 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving director's and auditor's reports and balance sheet for the past year; and for the election of directors for ensuing year, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
T. J. JONES,
Secretary.
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26, 1895. j26-td

Victoria Building Society.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Society will be held at Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad street, opposite View Street, on THURSDAY, 31st of JANUARY, 1895, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' and Auditor's Report, also Secretary's Report and Balance Sheet, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Election of Officers and Board of Management, together with the 42nd drawing for an appropriation. See that your shares are in good standing.
By order.
Jan25-td A. St. G. FLINT, Secretary.

Opposition Convention.

Vancouver, Jan. 26th, 1895.

J. T. Bethune, Esq., Secretary Liberal Association, Victoria.

Dear Sir: At a meeting of the Liberals here to-day and presided over by Senator McInnes, the following resolution was moved by E. P. Davis, of Vancouver, and seconded by Dr. Milne, of Victoria, and carried:

"That Mr. Kerr be secretary of this meeting, and that he be instructed to write to the secretaries of Victoria, Nanaimo, New Westminster and Vancouver associations and appoint delegates to attend a meeting to be held in O'Brien's hall, Metropolitan block, Vancouver, at 3 p.m., Saturday, February 2nd, 1895, for the purpose of forming, if considered desirable, a Liberal Association for the province, and to invite all members of such associations and all other Liberals to attend such meeting; also to publish such meeting by notice in the local papers of the four cities."

In accordance with the above I have to ask you to see that all necessary arrangements be carried out and to publish a notice of next Saturday's meeting in Victoria papers. I am, yours truly,
JOHN H. KERR,
Box 52, Vancouver.

A meeting of the Liberal Association in connection with the above will be held in the Philharmonic Hall, Fort street on

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31,

at 8 o'clock.
J. T. BETHUNE,
Secretary.

The Daily Times.

THE LIBERAL LEADER.

The report of Mr. Laurier's Montreal speech appears elsewhere in this issue, and our readers will be able to judge of the quality of the speech for themselves. We believe that at least they will find it quite explicit enough as regards the policy the Liberal leader is determined to pursue, notwithstanding all the efforts made to have it appear vague and indefinite. It is curious that eastern critics find no difficulty in reaching the meaning of Mr. Laurier's words; surely the western mind is not losing its powers of perception. We have already quoted the Montreal Star's criticisms, and the following from the Witness is equally good evidence that Mr. Laurier made his meaning quite plain to his audience:

"When the leader of the Liberal party, surrounded by his lieutenants, proclaims with such boldness, with such confidence, nay with such joy, the policy of the party to be free trade in the city of Montreal, the citadel of protection, and devotes almost the entire time of the meeting to the subject, it must be confessed that, in spite of the fact that his views and the policy of the party have been clearly before the people of Canada in a cleverly-formulated platform for over two years, he has yet succeeded in creating an impression which in Montreal may perhaps be well enough described as 'epoch making.' The meeting ought to encourage the Liberals and tariff reformers to work with might and main until the general elections are over. It is hardly fair that the thousands who were turned away last night should lose their chance to hear the speakers, even if these should have to repeat very much of what they have already said, though that would appear to be hardly necessary. The meeting should be repeated before long."

Le Monde, an Independent French-Canadian journal, offers these very significant remarks:

"Never was a hall so densely filled as was the Windsor hall last evening, and the crowd did not lose the opportunity of showing that it is anxious for a change in the administration in public affairs. Le Monde is independent of political parties. It can afford to grant justice to whom it is due. There is a change in public opinion. No platform orator received a greater ovation than Mr. Laurier did. With his silver-tongued oratory he was able to charm and carry his hearers with him. What a great opportunity is now furnished him!—the deficit of the past year, the greater deficit of the present year, and, moreover, the great suffering now existing in the larger cities. The programme is a varied one, and with his great eloquence Mr. Laurier was enabled last evening to show that he could repair the harm that the federal administration have done, and that he would be a saviour. He may become one."

A testimony such as this from an independent observer and hearer is most important. There can be no doubt that even in Montreal, as Le Monde says, public opinion is rapidly changing in favor of the Liberals.

THE LIBERAL WAVE.

Sir Oliver Mowat has gained two very important victories in Kingston and in West Algoma, and his government may now be considered firmly established for another four years' term. These two gains leave it with 50 supporters in the house, while the Conservatives and Patrons combined number only forty-four. It is possible that the government may also capture one or both of the seats left vacant by the unseating of Patron members. In any event it is pretty certain of Patron support in the house on most of the issues that are likely to arise. The Liberals are firmly entrenched in Ontario as far as concerns local politics, and there are increasing indications that they will be as successful in the coming Dominion elections. Sir Oliver Mowat at Montreal predicted that Ontario would return twice as many Liberals as Conservatives to the commons. Sir Oliver is a good judge of the situation, and he is not given to vain prophesying.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT LOAN.

In the financial statement of the city the sum of $23,520.83, the amount of the electric light loan of 1894, appears as an asset on the 31st of December, 1894. The aldermen of 1895 were sworn in on the 19th of January and at that time the sum to the credit of the loan had been paid out by the old council for obligations previously incurred. The point which several of the new aldermen wish to see clearly brought out is that before assuming office the entire proceeds of the loan had been paid out.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Books of the City Officials to be Audited—The Investigation.

Nanaimo, Jan. 30.—City Clerk Gough has now demanded that clause 137 be applied to his case and that a government auditor be appointed. The action of the city clerk has restored confidence in him, and, as previously stated in these columns, it will be found that he has acted the part of a faithful servant to the city.

Mr. Pierson, who is now auditing the books for the city, will be mentioned to the government as a competent auditor.

The Nanaimo lodge of the A. O. U. W. has officially denied the report circulated to the effect that Mr. M. Wolfe was in any way behind in his accounts. The most damaging reports have been circulated in connection with that gentleman's name and for the time public feeling runs high against him. Happily the order has chosen to take the matter up and clear his good name.

The Nanaimo male voice choir intend giving a grand concert in the Presbyterian church on the 16th of February. The choir has only been in existence a few weeks, but the conductor, T. R. Barner, is a talented young musician and the concert will be well worth hearing.

The Free Press has intimated its intention of publishing the names of certain individuals who have been circulating scandalous reports respecting officials of the city.

The next sitting of the commission of enquiry will open to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock.

TAKEN TO THE ASYLUM.

John Kirkland of Ladner's, Loses His Reason and is Confined.

John Kirkland, of Ladner's Landing, retiring president of the Fruit Growers' Association, was on Monday removed from his home to the Westminster insane asylum, having completely lost his reason. Mr. Kirkland had la grippe two years ago, and never fully recovered from the effects of it. The decline in his mental strength was gradual and although everything possible was done for him the ultimate result could not be prevented. Accompanied by E. Hutcherson, a southern trip was attempted a short time ago. The trip ended at Salem, Oregon, and the two returned home. Mr. Hutcherson was with Mr. Kirkland for two weeks constantly, and when he arrived here last evening to attend the convention was completely worn out. He has some hope that the unfortunate man will recover his reason.

Mr. Kirkland is an old resident of the province and is 69 years of age, and has four sons. He has two farms, one at Ladner's and one on the smaller islands of the Delta recently submerged.

KILLED BY A SAW.

A Chinaman Meets a Terrible Death at the Taylor Mill Company's Yards.

Ah Sing, a Chinese employed by the Taylor Milling company, was killed this afternoon while operating a slab saw. No one saw the Celestial until after he was dead. A fellow Celestial first missed him and went to where he should be working, when a ghastly sight was seen. Ah Sing lay on the ground with blood pouring from his body. He had evidently been projected on the saw, as the front of his body was gashed in a horrible manner.

Use Gibbon's Tootache gum, sold druggists.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Hindes' hair curlers at Fox's.

—For prices plate glass see Meller.

—Dr. Findley, late of Findley & Baker has removed to 61 Government street, over Baker's shoe store.

—The members of the Reformed Episcopal mission, King's road, celebrated their anniversary last evening.

—The Salvation Army food depot was opened yesterday morning, the wants of a number of men being cared for.

—The best line of cheap dinner sets, etc., can be seen at Weiler Bros. An almost unlimited variety of useful and ornamental china and glassware is now displayed.

—Ready-to-wear clothes at any price, for any purpose and fitted to a nicety here. Time saved, money also. Here's economy. Cameron the cash clothier, 55 Johnson street.

—The members of Dauntless lodge, C. O. O. F., gave a concert and dance at A. O. U. W. hall last evening. There was a very large attendance and a very pleasant evening was spent.

—A number of members of the Congregational church are considering the question of establishing a branch of that body in this city, and would be pleased to hear from any one in sympathy with the object. Letters may be addressed to Wm. Scowcroft, Lansdowne road, Victoria.

—The greatest facilities in the province offered at Monroe Miller's Bindery for Ruling, Blank Books, Pass Books, Receipt Books, etc. As they have not quite eighty per cent. of the whole private work of the province they have any amount of time on their hands to attend to the wants of their customers.

—Final preparations were made to-day for the ball to be held this evening in Assembly hall in aid of the Protestant Orphans' Home. The ladies have succeeded in completely changing the appearance of the hall, flags, bunting, ferns and evergreens being used in profusion. The music is to be furnished by Finn's orchestra, the leader of which promises some entirely new airs.

—The revision of the Esquimalt voters' list, known as No. 11, took place on Monday at the office of E. Baynes Reed, J. P., at Esquimalt. Archer Martin represented the Liberals, H. F. Drake the Conservatives and Mr. Wootton, revising barrister, was also present. Several mistakes were found and alterations were made.

—There was a rather light docket in the city police court this morning, all of the cases being minor ones. Two boys were charged with breaking a large Chinese lantern valued at $5. They were ordered to pay the amount of the damage and $2.50 for costs. Robert Irvine paid $5 for the privilege of getting loaded with whiskey, and James Ibbetson paid just five times that amount for having a bottle of "fire-water" in his possession during a visit to the Indian reserve. Ah Yuen went a little farther than Ibbetson and supplied liquor to Indians, for which he was ordered to pay a fine of $50 or in default two months in the "cooler." This afternoon the case of William Stichnoth, charged with arson, is being proceeded with. He is charged with setting fire to a house in Rock Bay district.

—In the city police court yesterday afternoon William Jackson of the Delmonico, and John Cook of the Bee Hive, were charged with conducting gambling houses. Jackson's case was proceeded with yesterday, Constable Perdue testifying that on several occasions when he visited the Delmonico saloon he saw a number of men playing "Black Jack." There was no "kitty," but the proprietors, one of whom he understood to be Jackson, made an indirect profit by supplying drinks to the players. The police contended that the game was one of chance, with an advantage to the dealer. William Jones, another witness, held that the game combined both skill and chance. The magistrate promised to give judgment in a week in the Jackson case, and remanded the Cook case until to-morrow.

—To feed the hungry is a corporal work of mercy and this is what the Salvation Army is doing at the Food and Shelter Depot. The Army opened its doors yesterday, and before the day closed 40 hungry men had been given a hearty meal. At dinner to-day, there were twenty guests. The bill of fare was simple. It consisted of roast mutton, donated by Mr. Dunsmuir, potatoes and coffee and a liberal allowance of bread and butter. The roast mutton was very palatable, the cooking having been done by an experienced cook, who is a member of the Salvation Army. The potatoes and bread were also good. To-day twenty were given a dinner. Adjutant Archibald says his guests are men who are willing to work. A special banquet will be held Thursday at 6 o'clock in the barracks to raise money for the home. Help in the form of money or provisions will be thankfully received.

FREE

This illustration represents a very attractive pocket pin cushion. Ask your Grocer for one.
CHASE & SANBORN,
BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO

—Cutlery. Sheffield cutlery of all kinds at Fox's, 78 Government St.

—Ocean Spray Toothwash beautifies the teeth. Bowes' drug store, 27 Johnson street.

—You still need blankets, comforters, etc. See our stock and ask for prices. Weiler Bros.

—Magistrate Planta has not yet been taken to Nanaimo. He will probably be taken up Thursday afternoon.

—The taffy pull and programme at the Y.M.C.A. to-night will be new and novel. Prof. Francis will be in attendance with his orchestra, so that the "taffy" can be pulled to the strains of "sweet" music. The programme will consist of recitations, vocal and instrumental solos, and duets.

—An album of excellent views taken along the Northwestern line, has been presented to the Union Club by William Mead of Portland, and Frank Parker of Seattle, the coast representatives of the line. Copies of the album are also to be placed on the Empresses and on the Australian liners. The views are very fine and the book is nicely gotten up in a handsome leather binding.

—The first anniversary of the King's Road R. E. mission was celebrated last night, the meeting being preceded by a substantial tea, entirely provided by the members of the new church, and reflecting great credit and energy on the ladies. A very interesting meeting followed, the bishop presiding. The bishop made a brief opening address in which he reminded those present that the R. E. body had no funds with which to help the new movement. He also noticed the absence of any influential people as members of the congregation, and from the fact that there were so many beautiful churches in the city it could only be conscience that could hold the new church together. The Rev. Mr. King then read the report of the work for the year in his capacity as bishop's assistant and rector of the new church. The financial report showed total proceeds to be $417.40 for the year, the expenses of the mission, $43.50, and the balance, $373.90, the total of Mr. King's stipend. The work, however, would go on until it grew to be a church with proportions equal to any of the city churches. The Rev. Mr. Clay said a few words of encouragement, making a few remarks on the report, especially referring to the study of economy necessary to make $373 spread over a year in Victoria. The Rev. Mr. Murison and Mr. Arthur Lee also spoke encouragingly of the work and hopefully of its future. Miss Haughton, Mr. Offerhaus and Mr. S. Reid contributed to the musical success of the evening, as did the mission choir, and after benediction by the bishop the meeting dispersed with high hopes for a bright and prosperous future.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

USE
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures
Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions.
Cracks between the Toes.
Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores.
Inflammation of all kinds,
Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions,
Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.

Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C.

TEACHER HEATH'S CASE.

A History Lesson in the High School Gives Rise to Serious Trouble.

Investigation by the Department and the School Trustee Board.

The alleged attack of Mr. Heath, teacher at the Hight School, on the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation while giving a history lesson on the Test Act, caused some sensation at the school board meeting last night. All the trustees were present, Mr. Heath and Principal Paul of the High School, and the Rev. Father Van Nevel, who was a spectator. The corespondence on the subject was submitted to the trustees before the meeting for individual perusal.

It was the first regular meeting of the year. Chairman Hayward was re-elected and the old rules of order were adopted.

Secretary Ross, of the teachers' association, wrote re teachers' salaries. The letter asked that a day be named for a conference between the board and the teachers. Received and filed.

The Poultry and Pet Stock Association asked that the children be given half a holiday on Wednesday to attend the show. The opinion of the trustees was adverse to the request.

Secretary Edith Scaife, of the local Council of Women, wrote asking that a woman inspector of schools be appointed.

Trustee Lovell questioned whether a woman could fill the bill. He moved that the letter be laid on the table.

Trustee Marchant said that there was a misconception of the duty of inspector; he was not meant to be a truant officer, but as an inspector of teachers. He seconded the resolution.

Trustee Glover said women did not see into delays; he advised that a reply be sent. The opinion of Mr. Glover prevailed and the communication was ordered acknowledged.

A letter was read from Mr. Creech, stating that he had sent his child to the Central School, giving as a reason that the child did not make progress enough in the ward school. One parent said her children had been taken from Esquimalt district and sent to north ward school.

Mr. Glover said a lady teacher had told him that the brightest of her children were being enticed away.

Trustee Lovell thought the precedent bad; some restriction should be made.

Trustee Marchant did not blame parents for sending their children to graded schools instead of to rural schools.

Permission was granted in the case of the transfer to North Ward, but the application of Mr. Creech was referred to Principal Netherby to report.

Applications for positions on the teaching staff were received from W. J. Fleck, M. A., Mary Lucas, Lilian K. Renwick and D. Graham.

Oakland residents petitioned for a school in their midst. Thirty-six names were on the list.

Trustee Marchant said it was a question of funds. The question must wait until the estimates were taken up.

The secretary was ordered to write accordingly.

The total cost of the election of trustees was reported as $145.

Chairman Hayward suggested that the school trustee vote be taken from the mayoralty list. He also thought there should be seven trustees. Referred to the finance committee to act.

Trustee Glover reported that J. R. Knott & Son, tenderers for the school waterclosets, had failed to secure bonds and the contract had been let to H. R. Knott and Perry & Turner.

Secretary Williams then read the correspondence in the Heath case.

The letter of Mr. Heath in reply to a communication addressed to him by Principal Paul reads:

151 Vancouver St., Victoria, Jan. 21st, 1895.

E. B. Paul, Esq.:

Dear sir:—In reply to yours of the 18th, in which you say that it has been reported to you that I made use of certain words, which you quote, allow me to say that neither "these words nor words having the same effect" were ever used by me.

In our history lesson, we have reached the Test act, and, of course, it was necessary to clearly understand what was meant by transubstantiation. I explained it to the best of my ability, but, to make the matter as clear as possible, I ventured to tell them very briefly of my little experience in Paris. I became possessor of a wafer which I placed in my pocket. To me it was bread only, to those partaking of the communion it was more—it was part of the actual body of Christ. In telling this story my obect was to emphasize the vast difference between public opinion now and then, and, on the spur of the moment, I embraced what I thought to be an excellent opportunity of driving that difference home to each of my pupils. I supposed a remark to have been made about the magnitude of the person of Christ calculated to satisfy the requirements of all communicants, and compared the manner in which such a remark would have been received then and would be received now. In the days of Charles II, public opinion was in favor of anything that could be construed as hostile to the Roman Catholic religion, and such a remark would have received grateful recognition, but now public opinion was so changed that nobody in his senses would ever dream of doing so.

In this, as in previous lessons, I had carefully and reverently impressed upon my pupils the fact that any remark I might make about religion, by way of explaining history, had no reference to what obtains now. I merely wished my pupils to understand fully, as in mathematics, what they were reading about and nothing more. I teach no dogma and observe clause 16 to the letter, but I do my best to make my scholars comprehend the facts of history as understood at the time, and to try to live the lives of the people of whom the historian writes. That done I compare the public opinion of to-day with that of the period being studied.

I am very sorry, indeed, that my method has been misapprehended. I am, dear sir, yours obediently, NEIL HEATH.

The following notes of an investigation held at Victoria High School on January 23rd, 1895, were read:

Dr. Pope to Mr. Heath.—It has come to the knowledge of the department that in giving instruction in English history on Wednesday last, you used language that, if correctly reported, is considered by the department blasphemous, and could not be indorsed in any way, and I am here to inquire of you as to the facts; therefore you will please answer every question I ask you briefly and to the point.

Q.—On Wednesday last in the lesson on English History you referred to the use of a wafer and priests drinking the wine at the sacrament. I wish to know did you make the statement that communicants got the wafer and the priests the wine? Did you state that all you got when you attended the communion was the wafer? A.—I did not.

(Mr. Heath here explained how he got the wafer.)

Q.—Did you publicly in the school state that the wafer could be got and that the priests drink the wine? A.—I did not. I said, I got the wafer, I understand that it is part of the communion that the priest takes the wine and not the communicant.

Q.—Did you say that you never knew that the body of Christ was large enough to supply bread to the world? A.—No.

Q.—You deny making that statement then, do you? A.—I do.

Dr. Pope—I wish to say to you that the holding of this investigation is a most unpleasant task. I do not like the principle of taking the pupils' evidence, but testimony is here in black and white that you made the statement to the effect that you did not know that the body of Christ was large enough to supply bread to the world.

(Mr. Heath here referred Dr. Pope to his letter to Principal Paul.)

Dr. Pope, continuing—Such a statement, if made to the class, was wholly unwarranted, not only so but I must say that it is a reflection on the intelligence of the teachers of the province. There was no necessity for you to discuss this subject any more than that of immersion, and you know that such discussions can only result in giving offense. No man has a right to impress his particular thoughts on religion on the school children of this province; the Council of Public Instruction would not under any circumstances tolerate anything of the kind. The school law demands that the highest morality shall be inculcated but no religious dogma or creed shall be taught. In the very fact of your giving an explanation of transubstantiation, in accordance with your views, you were trespassing on that part of the school law.

Mr. Heath—I explained transubstantiation because it was part of my lesson.

Dr. Pope—It is not the teacher's duty to enter into such an explanation under any circumstances.

(The following is evidence given by various pupils attending Mr. Heath's division.)

May Duncan, aged 15, called:

Dr. Pope—In your English history lesson on Wednesday last did you not hear Mr. Heath use the words "I never knew that the body of Christ was large enough to supply bread to the world?" A.—I don't think he used exactly those words. He said he thought the body of Christ must be pretty large to supply the world all these years.

Q.—Did he make any other remarks in regard to sacrament? A.—I thought he said that the priests drank all the wine.

Q.—He had only a wafer? A.—Yes, sir.

Charles Jones, aged 17, called:

Dr. Pope—In your English history lesson of Wednesday last did you hear Mr. Heath use the words "I never knew that the body of Christ was large enough to supply bread to the world?" A.—I can't say that I remember him saying those words. I heard something of that kind. I could not say truthfully whether he said that or not.

Q.—Did you hear him say anything disrespectful of the sacrament and religion? A.—Well, it depends to what denomination he belonged to.

Q.—Do you think he spoke disrespectfully of the Roman Catholic religion. A.—Yes, I do.

Martha Redfern, aged 15, called:

Dr. Pope—In your English history lesson on Wednesday last, did you hear Mr. Heath use the words "I never knew that the body of Christ was large enough to supply bread to the world? A.—I did.

Q.—Words to that effect, or not? A.—I don't quite understand the question.

Q.—Did you hear your teacher say that he did not know that the body of Christ was large enough to supply bread to the world? A.—Yes, sir.

Alfred Huxtable, aged 18, called:

Dr. Pope—In your English history lesson on Wednesday last, did you hear Mr. Heath use the words "I never knew that the body of Christ was large enough to supply bread to the world?" A.—I can't say that he said it that way.

Q.—In what way did he say it? A.—It was something like that. I did not take particular notice of it at the time.

Q.—Did you think it was blasphemous? A.—He was doing this to show the social condition then and now.

Q.—And you formed no bad opinion of religion on account of what he said? A.—No, sir.

Mary McGraw (aged 15) called.

Dr. Pope.—In your English History lesson on Wednesday last did you hear Mr. Heath use the words "I never knew that the body of Christ was large enough to supply bread to the world?" A.—Not exactly that.

Q.—Well please explain what he said. A.—He said that what a large body Christ must have had to have fed the Catholics these number of years.

Lilias Sutherland (aged 17) called.

Dr. Pope.—In your English History lesson on Wednesday last did you hear Mr. Heath use the words "I never knew that the body of Christ was large enough to supply bread to the world?" A.—Not to the world, to the people; yes, sir.

Q.—Did you hear him say that? A.—Yes, sir.

Thomas Hickey (aged 15) called.

Dr. Pope.—In your English history lesson on Wednesday last, did you hear Mr. Heath use the words "I never knew that the body of Christ was large enough to supply bread to the world?" A.—I don't know as I did. I don't remember.

Q.—In your history lesson last Wednesday, did you hear anything wrong? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Would you know it was wrong to make use of that language? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you hear him make any remarks that your father and mother would not approve of? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you hear him make any remarks reflecting upon the Roman Catholic religion? A.—I did not hear any remarks that did. I don't know anything about their religion.

Dr. Pope to Mr. Heath.—I am here to hold an investigation and I have done so. I have to report to the council of public instruction what has been said, and if there is anything else you would like to add, you have now the opportunity of doing so.

Mr. Heath.—I just want to repeat what was said in my letter to Mr. Paul. I don't think I can add anything to it to assist you in your investigation.

Mr. Heath continuingsaid that he adopted every precaution to let his pupils know that what he might say about religion in teaching history had nothing to do with what obtains now. That he always spoke most reverently with anything to do with creed. He used Collier's history. He would not attempt to teach anything sectarian. He wished his pupils to understand what they were reading about.

Dr. Pope.—You were trying to show the difference in the customs prevailing in the reign of Charles II and those of to-day. How could you attempt to compare the manners existing then with those of to-day. A.—I was tracing the progress being made in human thought.

Q.—Do you deny that you made any reference whatever to the body of Christ being sufficient to supply bread to the world? A.—I made no reference to the size of the body of Christ

Q.—How do you account for the answers of these children? A.—Well, Mr Pope, you know more about children than I do. I am not aware that they did say that. I can't understand how they should say it.

Dr. Pope.—Five out of the seven have testified that you made use of words to that effect.

Mr. Heath.—I can't account for it. I did not say it. They have part of the idea; they have not got the complete idea.

Mr. Heath continuing said that he could not quote the words he used. He could give the idea that is all. He would not dare to say that he could remember the words he used and he doubted that the children had such good memories as to be able to quote what he said. He had studiously cautioned the children whenever he had occasion to refer to religion that his remarks had nothing to do with any religion existing now. He had said that remarks disparaging of the Roman Catholic religion might be said in the reign of Charles II that would not be tolerated now.

Rule 16 of the school regulations reads: "The highest morality shall be inculcated but no religious dogma nor creed shall be taught. The Lord's prayer may be used in opening and closing the schools."

Mr. Marchant said no state employed teacher should teach religious dogma, nor should there be the slightest approach to ridicule. The board knew no denomination. He would vote for one of a different religion to himself as well as one of his own religion. The statements of pupils and parents were contradictory. He would be slow to believe that Mr. Heath had wilfully disregarded the instructions. The board had a right to enter into the question and to say to such a teacher, if he were guilty, they had no further use for his services. He advocated advancing slowly and would like to see a report from Mr. Pope, superintendent of education.

Chairman Hayward said the board could scarcely expect the report. A transcript of the notes had been furnished.

Trustee Marchant said Mr. Pope's report should first be known, if that exonerated Mr. Heath then the late board should do likewise or if they held him culpable, then they would deal with him. He would like to do justice. He advised that the subject be referred to a special committee.

Chairman Hayward said that the lenient construction could not be placed upon the words of Mr. Heath. All intelligent persons knew the difference between a wafer and the consecrated wafer. Mr. Heath's Paris experience was not creditable to him in any case. Mr. Heath had convicted himself, and that was clear.

Trustee Lovell said the subject placed the board in a peculiar positon. This was the first charge of the kind. If such words had been used, and they were satisfied with the evidence before them, then action should be taken. But the questions were leading ones, they were not in legal style. Anyway there had been words said that were offensive to the Roman Catholic religion. The board was obliged to respect religion and it behooved them to make an example of such teachers. In Canada there was religious freedom for all.

Mr. Heath in answer to a question said the provision of the Test act was that persons had to swear they did not believe in the real presence in the sacrament.

Asked to explain by Chairman Hayward how he came in possession of the wafer at Paris Mr. Heath replied:

"I went to the church of the Madeleine in company with the proprietor of the place I was stopping at. My friend was a devout Roman Catholic, and he went to communion. Coming home he gave me the wafer, saying it was the communion. I took it and put it in my pocket."

Do you not know the difference between a wafer and a consecrated wafer? I do not know, only I have a suspicion.

Trustee Glover said religious ridicule should be stamped out of the school. Five children had sworn that something had been said that was derogatory to the Roman Catholic religion. But the matter was not quite clear, and he thought the subject should be referred to a special committee.

Trustee Lewis seconded the appointment of a special committee. But he would see no man kicked when he was upon the floor. The evidence was not clear enough. If Mr. Heath had violated the rules then he could be discharged.

The subject was referred to a committee of the whole board.

A discussion took place on the estimates. There was talk of asking for an extraordinary appropriation for building extra schools in the outlying districts, but the board finally decided to forego such appropriation.

The ordinary estimates as made up for the year and as compared with 1894 are as follows:

	1895.	1894.
Teachers' salaries	$40,000	$37,340
Janitors' salaries	2,800	2,532
Fuel	1,500	1,106
Secretary's office and board expenses	1,200	1,037
Printing and advertising	250	254
School furniture	750	3,828
Supplies	300	223
Alterations and repairs	2,000	11,025
Insurance	600	
Sundries	600	4,392

The total for this year is $50,000.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

LIPTONS' TEAS

Direct from the Sweet-Scented Island, Ceylon.
PURE! FRAGRANT! DELICIOUS!

The Finest the World Can Produce

SOLD BY ALL BEST GROCERS.

These celebrated Teas were awarded **Highest Honors at the World's Fair** and are famed the world over for their Exquisite Aroma, Delicious Flavor, Refreshing Qualities and Great Economy. One pound of Lipton's goes about as far as three pounds of the insipid, flavorless teas presently being sold as finest.

OVER 1,000,000 PACKETS LIPTON'S TEAS SOLD WEEKLY IN ENGLAND, IRELAND & SCOTLAND

They are used in almost every home in the Old Country. All your friends there drink them. Genuine only when supplied in "Original" air-tight canisters bearing the following:

Lipton Tea and Coffee Planter, Ceylon.

Sole proprietors of these celebrated estates in Ceylon: Dambatenne, Laymastotte, Moneraskande, Mahadambatenne, Mousakelle, Poobrassie, Hanagalla and Gigranelia. Shipping Warehouses—Colombo and Calcutta. Wholesale Stores—London (Eng.), Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast and Dublin.

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W. J. JEFFREE,
The Golden Rule Clothing Store,
....HAS REMOVED....
From the Corner of Yates and Douglas Sts. to
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Premises lately occupied by J. Johnston & Co., Booksellers

LENZ & LEISER,
Wholesale Dry Goods, Clothing
Gents' Furnishings, Etc.

We carry the Largest Stock in these lines west of Montreal; and are, therefore, able to compete with any house in the trade.

Beyond Comparison

Are the good qualities possessed by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Above all it purifies the blood, thus strengthening the nerves; its regulates the digestive organs, invigorates the kidneys and liver, tones and builds up the entire system, cures Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Catarrh and Rheumatism. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c.

A SPLENDID TRIUMPH.

Continued from page 3.

vestment of capital. In the year 1871 the amount of capital invested in the manufactures of Montreal was $11,101,031; in 1881, after ten years of revenue tariff, that amount had increased to $32,185,691, an increase of $21,000,000, or 190 per cent. under a revenue tariff. What was it under protection? In 1881 the amount invested was $32,185,691; in 1891 it was $51,212,133, an increase of $19,000,000, or 60 per cent. This shows a decrease in the amount of capital invested in manufactures from 190 per cent. in the previous decade to 60 per cent. in the decade under protection. Now I am told that a good deal of the capital subscribed and appearing in the figures of the board of trade during the regime of protection was watered and not solid. But even if it was watered it does not detract at all from the argument. I believe that nobody ever said that the investment of capital from 1871 to 1881 was watered, whereas in the other period they say it was. What is evident is that the development of manufactures from 1871 to 1881 was a healthy development under a healthy system, whereas the investment of capital from 1881 to 1891 was unhealthy, under an unhealthy system, and a

GOOD DEAL OF IT WAS WASTED

and is lost; and stockholders, in order to prevent greater loss, resorted to combines, restricted production, closed up their establishments, reduced the number of hands, and to-day what do you see in this city? You have thousands of men clamoring for work; you have hunger in thousands of homes, and private charity is unable to satisfy all the demands for relief. Public charity has to be organized. And all this under a system which professedly taxes the people in order to give work to all who are willing to work. Can there be such a delusion, such a policy, such a mockery? And yet, in the face of such results, there are men to-day who still cling to that system. This is the system which they say has made Montreal the commercial metropolis of Canada. But I say here, on my reputation as a public man, that the record shows that if your city has developed, it is not protection which has developed it to such a degree. What is the cause which has made Montreal the great metropolis which it is? The cause is to be found in her wonderful geographical position. Why, the position of Montreal is unequalled in the world. Go into any one of the ports of Europe or America and you will not find such a city as Montreal which is at the same time a maritime and an inland city. New York, Boston and Baltimore are maritime cities, but they are maritime cities according to the orthodox fashion. They are on the coast. But Montreal is a sea harbor, one thousand miles from the coast,

IN THE INTERIOR OF THE CONTINENT.

And while Montreal is at the end of ocean navigation it is at the same time at the head of that immense system of inland navigation formed by the great lakes which constitute the interior of this continent and the like of which is not to be found in any part of the world. Look at the position of Montreal, seated at the head of Inland navigation. Montreal seems to have been intended by the Creator Himself to be the distributor of wealth between Europe and America, and it is that position which has made Montreal what it is. It may be that my Tory friends will not be convinced. I would not wonder if it were so. There may be some doubting Thomas, but to that doubting Thomas, let me put his finger in the wounds, and let me give him a page of the history of Canada. I say that to-day Montreal is the great commercial metropolis of Canada, but it was not always so. Why, it is within the memory of men of the present generation that Montreal was, not very many years ago, simply a provincial town. What made her the great metropolis that she is to-day? Why, sir, in former times the river St. Lawrence flowed by its front as it flows to-day, but Montreal was not a sea harbor. Between Montreal and the ocean there were the shoals of Lake St. Peter, and that was a barrier, because the ships coming from the sea could not anchor in the harbor of Montreal. Two men there were in Montreal in those days, to whose sagacity, energy and perseverance Montreal owes much of what she is to-day. Sir, these two men ought to have their statutes in the public squares of Montreal. They ought to have their images and portraits upon all the walls of our public buildings. These two men were Hon. John Young and Sir Hugh Allan, and to them it is that Montreal owes its present position. It was to the efforts that the Hon. John Young that the shoals of Lake St. Peter were taken out; it was owing to his repeated agitation that at last in the year 1850 the first stroke was made to deepen the channel and to make Montreal a sea harbor, and three years afterwards, in 1853,

THE FIRST STEAMER CAME

from Europe and landed its cargo in the city of Montreal, and from that moment Sir Hugh Allan came with his steamers plying between the harbor of Montreal and Europe, carrying the products of America to Europe and the products of Europe to America. From that day Montreal went forward by leaps and bounds. The population of Montreal in 1850 was just 57,000. In 1861, after Montreal had become a sea harbor, the population was 90,000, an increase of 66 per cent., an increase unprecedented since or before, an increase unapproached since that time, but an increase to be approached and to be surpassed even when the channel has been deepened to 30 feet, as it will be by and by, and when the largest steamer can come into the harbor of Montreal and when the people of Montreal have realized the great possibilities of their harbor and taken a stand against any shackles being put upon trade. Then, sir, there will be another increase in the population of the city of Montreal. My words may carry perphaps no conviction, but let me give you the opinion of an American authority, Mr. Edward O'Brien, who was commissioner of navigation in the American government under the presidency of Mr. Harrison. Some few weeks ago he published an interview in the New York Times reviewing the whole question of transportation between America and Europe, and in this interview he speaks of your city and harbor of Montreal. I invite the closest attention of you to all this. The facts which I give you are not new I am sure, but they are presented in a condensed form. The facts are not new, but in war it requires one thousand bullets to kill a man, and it may require a thousand repetitions of the same argument in order to destroy some fallacy commercial or otherwise. Mr. O'Brien speaks as follows:

"From Liverpool to New York is 3040 miles. From Liverpool to Montreal is 2790 miles. From New York to Duluth (via railroad to Buffalo) is 1437 miles, and via the Erie canal, 1517 miles. From Montreal to Duluth via the St. Lawrence is 1354. From Liverpool to Duluth via Montreal and the St. Lawrence is 4144 miles, which will shortly be unbroken deep water navigation. From Liverpool to Duluth via New York, is 4477 miles, or 4577 miles, according as the route be via the New York Central railroad or the Erie canal to Buffalo. Montreal is 250 miles nearer Liverpool than New York is, and 83 or 163 miles nearer Duluth. From Liverpool to Duluth the route, via Montreal is 333 or 413 miles shorter than the route via New York. Let us translate these distances into dollars and cents and see what commercial advantages the Canadians will realize on the completion of the great eighty-three and a half million dollar water route from the great lakes to the seaboard."

That is the advantage of Montreal. Now perhaps someone may tell me: Oh, we can have all this without protection; and some will say, it will come to the same thing whether we have protection or not. I say that you cannot have the benefits of that trade to the ocean unless you have return cargoes coming from Europe, and there is nothing surer than that protection destroys maritime trade. There is no fact that is surer than this. It has been proven by the experience of all nations. Let me again quote the authority to whom I alluded a moment ago, that is the authority of Mr. O'Brien, upon the result of protection upon the

AMERICAN MARITIME TRADE:

"We have lost the ocean carrying trade. We once carried a large trade for other nations, and the bulk of our own exports and imports in our own vessels. But our shipping has dwindled both actually and relatively, compared to other nations until we now depend almost entirely upon foreign ships. Since 1858, the proportion of our foreign trade carried in our own vessels has dwindled from seventy-three and seven-tenths, to twelve and two-tenths per cent., or five-sixths." That has been the result of protection on the American traffic. Now what has been the result of a different system and a different policy. In England, for instance, let me give you the figures. I have given you the result of protection on the result of the American maritime trade, and now let me give you the result of the freedom of trade upon the English maritime trade. I quote from an article recently published in the Boston Globe and very carefully prepared: "Fifty years ago England controlled one-third of the carrying trade of the high seas, but now it controls more than one-half, or literally possesses 55 per cent. of the carrying power of the world. Its tonnage of vessels increased from 3,310,000 tons in 1840 to 10,230,000 in 1892, or 210 per cent. It has increased steadily with a greater ratio of gain than that of any other country the past ten years, or from 5.3 in 1882 to 56.6 in 1892."

That is the result, sir, of a different system. Now, I ask every man here how best will Montreal take advantage of its situation? Montreal, situated as she is, at the end of ocean navigation and at the head of inland navigation, how best will she take advantage of her situation? Will she best take advantage of it by a system of protection which will kill her maritime trade, or will she not best take advantage of it by

REMOVING THE SHACKLES FROM TRADE

as far as it is possible to remove them. I gave you a moment ago the names of Sir Hugh Allan and the Hon. John Young, who have been the makers of Montreal, but long before the days of Sir Hugh Allan and the Hon. John Young, two hundred years before them, there was a citizen of Montreal who had a glimpse into the future of the development of this city. I refer to the very famous name of Robert Chevalier de la Salle. He realized what would be the greatness of the city of Montreal some day. He had heard of a great river in the west, which he supposed was connected with the system of the great lakes, and which he also supposed entered the Pacific Ocean, and to which, as he imagined, it would be possible to bring the trade of the Orient by the city of Montreal. He went in search of that river. His surmises were not found correct; the river did not open into the Pacific Ocean, but into the Gulf of Mexico. However he found an immense territory of land of the most fertile nature under the sun, and his vision showed that land inhabited by teeming millions, and the commerce of that territory much greater than the commerce of the Orient. And if he were to come back again to life he would find to-day on one side of the lakes the province of Ontario, the Province of Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and on the other side the state of New York, the state of Ohio, the state of Illinois, the state of Wisconsin, the state of Michigan, the state of Minnesota and the state of Dakota. And in these states and territories he would see millions of men of the Anglo-Saxon race, the great commercial race of the world; he would see a trade larger than the trade of the Orient, and he would find these stretches which he traveled in a birch bark canoe now traversed by all the facilities which modern science can give. But he would find against all this, that while trade is coming naturally through this great waterway, the people of Montreal are putting obstacles upon their trade, and sending it back towards Europe, and the centre of the continent. Now, it seems to me, that for all these reasons you can appreciate that the policy of the city of Montreal should not lie in the way of the restriction of trade, but in the way of the expansion of that trade. The policy of the city of Montreal should not be in the way of contraction of trade, but in freedom of trade. That is what I am here to argue, and that is what I am here to propose to you to-night.

Before we go further I would like to place under the gaze of the Conservatives present a page of their own history, a page of a very recent history, a page with reference to the introduction of

THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTION

into this country. Now I appeal to them to speak out their minds on the question. Is it not a fact that when protection was introduced to the Canadian people, in the opinion, nay in the very language of Sir John Macdonald, and of Sir Charles Tupper, and of all the authors of protection, it was never intended that protection should be a permanent institution. Did they not tell us that protection was only to be a temporary measure in this country, and to use the language which was then made use of, that protection was simply intended to give a lift to our manufactures in order to enable them to meet competition from abroad. Let me ask you is this not a fact? Gentlemen, you know that that is the case. I defy anyone to point out to me, in France, in Germany, in the United States, in any other protectionist country where the promoters of a protectionist tariff came forward with their policy and at the same time said to the people that it was to be a permanent institution in the country. On the contrary, every statesman who brought forward such a policy always said to his people, "This is only to be a temporary policy; we must levy a little extra taxation upon the people in order to give a start to our manufactures." This was always the first shape of the introduction of a protective tariff. And what was the second shape? The second shape turned out to be the same in Canada and everywhere else. I defy any man to point to me any person in France, in Germany, in the United States, in any protectionist country, I defy him to show me any protected industry which was not introduced as a temporary protective industry, in the first place, and about which it was not said that after a while it would stand on its own legs. The day never comes in the minds of some when a protected industry can stand on its own legs. I can understand that is human nature, but what I do not understand is that those who introduce a protective tariff and who introduce it simply for a time, at last get intoxicated with the poison of their own doctrine. They are just like the man who commences to drink moderately, and who becomes a slave to the habit, and then would fain impress upon himself and his friends that liquor is indispensable to his health. So it is with

THOSE PROTECTED MANUFACTURERS.

Further, I insist that the policy of the Conservative party was not intended to be permanent, and a man who ought to know, Mr. Dalton McCarthy, who was deep in the councils of his party at that time, and who was then looked upon as the heir apparent to the old Chieftain, has declared over and over again that the leaders of the Conservative party never intended to saddle forever the people of Canada with a protective tariff. I say to the Conservatives who may be present here that if they want to come back to the policy of their party, they will have to adopt that policy which was told to them by one of the greatest of their then leaders. But Sir John Macdonald has disappeared. Sir Charles Tupper has disappeared also, and the men who are now in power made a lame effort last session to remove to a certain extent the shackles which are now weighing upon the people. They made the effort, I say, but the effort was too strong for their strength and they had to come back. Now, sir, I may be told again: "Do you pretend that if we were to abolish the system of protection that our manufacturers can live in the city of Montreal?" Why, sir, I certainly do pretend it. I contend that the manufacturers of Montreal can do better under a revenue tariff than they can do under proptection. (Cheers.) I myself am not much of a manufacturer, I am a lawyer, and perhaps my advice will not be taken with relish by those who are not of the same mind as myself, and who may say to me: "Oh, it is all very well for you to say so, but what do you know about the business?" Well, I have read something. I do not manufacture, but I HAVE READ SOMETHING AND every morning I read the Montreal Gazette, which is something. You need not laugh, gentlemen. For my part, I read the Gazette every morning. I breakfast upon it. I will not say that it is absolutely wholesome food, but I am like Mithradites, I am poison proof, having read the Gazette for so many years. I have read in the Gazette the statement that if you remove protection, raw materials would be no longer free. I say that if we were to have a revenue tariff raw materials would be free. Raw materials are not free to-day under the protective system. There are certain raw materials which are free. Wool is free; thank heaven they have not thought of taxing it. Cotton is free also, but is iron free? Cotton is a raw material, and wool is a raw material for certain manufacturers. But there are two articles which are raw materials of every manufacturer, and these articles are coal and iron, and are they free? If you have a revenue tariff the object will be to develop the country, and all raw material should be free under such a tariff. I think I can give you, gentlemen, a little illustration taken from the history of

If you must draw the line at ~~lard~~

and have, like thousands of other people, to avoid all food prepared with it, this is to remind you that there is a clean, delicate and healthful vegetable shortening, which can be used in its place. If you will

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COTTOLENE

instead of lard, you can eat pie, pastry and the other "good things" which other folks enjoy, without fear of dyspeptic consequences. Deliverance from lard has come.

Buy a pail, try it in your own kitchen, and be convinced.

Cottolene is sold in 3 and 5 pound pails, by all grocers.

Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,

Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 25,

Taking effect January 1st, 1895.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the —— and —— of each month at —— o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING,

G. A. CARLETON, Manager.
General Agent.

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR?

A GHOST

Of a show is all we want to convince you that our stock of suitings is the best yet imported and our prices all strictly within reason. These words stand for a long and interesting story in the way of how to dress well.

Scotch Tweed Suits from $20.

Worsted Suits, $30.

J. W. CREIGHTON,

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A.O.U.W. Hall, Yates St.,

Finest and best equipped Hall in the city for Concerts, Balls and Socials. Fine Stage, Large Gallery, Absolutely Fireproof, Properly Ventilated, Electric Lights, also Lodge Rooms. Apply Capt. J. D. Warren, 6 Trounce avenue.

The Buyer

Who wants Choice Turkeys and Geese at the lowest price will come to THE EASTERN PORK AND PROVISION STORE, No. 13 City Market.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 23.

To take effect at 8:00 a.m. on Thursday, Jan. 10th, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

NORTH BOUND. (Read Down.) No. 2 Pass. Daily	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND. (Read up.) No. 1 Pass. Daily
P.M.		A.M.
Ar. 7.00	Victoria.	Lv. 10.00
6.50	Duncan's.	9.50
6.40	Somenos.	9.40
6.35	Cowichan Lake.	9.35
6.25	Skutz Falls.	9.25
6.20	Koksilah.	9.20
6.15	Cobble Hill.	9.15
6.05	McPherson's.	9.05
5.55	Shawnigan Lake.	8.55
5.45	Goldstream.	8.45
5.35	Summit Siding.	8.35
5.25	Langford.	8.25
5.15	Parson's Bridge.	8.15
5.05	Shawer's.	8.05
4.55	Duncan's.	7.55
4.45	Koksilah.	7.45
4.35	Greenwood.	7.35
4.25	Chemainus.	7.25
4.15	Northfield.	7.15
4.05	Oyster Bay Siding.	7.05
3.55	Oyster Bay.	6.55
3.45	Nanaimo.	6.45
Ar. 3.00	Wellington	Lv. 6.00

On Saturday and Sunday.

Return tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return tickets for one and half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points. Good for seven days including day of issue.

No return tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria, Duncan's and Nanaimo Stations.

A DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

STEAMER

JOAN

W. D. OWEN, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will call as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply, on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria.

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TO THE EAST.

The Great Transcontinental Route from Pacific to Atlantic without change of cars. Through Daily Sleepers to all points east.

UPHOLSTERED TOURIST CARS to Boston, Montreal, Toronto and St. Paul without change.

ROYAL : MAIL : STEAMSHIP : LINE

—TO—

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Short Route to the Orient.

For rates and all information apply to—

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria. cor. Fort and Government St.

GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist Passenger Agent. Vancouver, B.C.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

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S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, February 16th, 1895, at 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New Zealand Steamer Alameda—Thursday, February 7, at 8 p.m. Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO. General Agents.

or W. WEBSTER, District Agent. H. E. CONNON, Agent, Dorking Square, Victoria

CAPT. WM. WHITES, Agent for Puget Sound Territory

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SELLING AT COST FOR CASH FOR ONE MONTH.
B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters.

England as to the effect of protection and non-protection. I do not pretend to be a manufacturer myself, as I told you, but I have read something of the recent history of Europe, of England and of Germany, for instance. Germany is a country after the heart of the Canadian protectionist. Germany for the Germans is the motto there, and you know Prince Bismarck, who was in power for a great many years,

NEVER DID THINGS BY HALVES.

About the year 1880 Prince Bismarck was in power and they had an infant industry in Germany at that time. In 1880 that was not exactly an infant industry in years, for it was already 70 years old, but it was still an infant industry. It is a characteristic industry, you know, of all infant industries that they never grow and that they always remain babes. Beet root sugar was that industry in Germany. In 1880 that industry in Germany was seventy years old, because, as you are aware, it arose from the continental policy under Napoleon, when Napoleon was fighting against England and when they closed the ports and harbors of France, of Italy, of Belgium, of Holland and a part of Germany against British goods, and against colonial sugars consequently. Then the French people and the German people, who could not longer eat colonial sugars, commenced to grow beet roots and to make beet root sugar, and after seventy years the German people and the French people were still protecting beet root sugar by enormous protective duties. In 1880 Prince Bismarck undertook to give still more protection to the refiners of beet root sugar. He put enormous import duties on sugar, but not satisfied with that, he placed upon the export of German sugar to foreign countries enormous bounties. He gave to the refiners of German sugars enormous bounties on every ton they exported. Thus protected with an import duty and an export bounty the refiners of sugar were able to flood the English market with German sugars, which were retailed up on the counter of the English trader at a price actually lower than the cost of production. Now, I admit, that this was a very serious matter for the English refiners of sugar. There was German sugar in competition with their own and on account of the taxes imposed on the German people it was sold to Englishmen actually lower than the cost of production. England is a free trade country, but human nature is everywhere the same, and so the English refiners went to the government. The government at that time was in the hands of Lord Salisbury. It was a Conservative government, but, in England, Conservatives and Liberals are all alike, they are all free traders. No one would dare to

AVOW HIMSELF A PROTECTIONIST

in England. The English refiners put their complaint before Lord Salisbury. They represented they could not compete with the German sugars which were actually sold to English mechanics at a price below the cost of production. Well, Lord Salisbury said in effect to this deputation of refiners: "Do I understand you, gentlemen? You tell me that in consequence of the export duties paid by the German people to the refiners of German sugar that this German sugar is sold to-day to the English people at a price lower than the cost of production. I do not think the English people have very much to complain of after all. And if the German taxpayers will tax themselves in order to supply the English consumer with sugar, I think the English consumers can stand it just as long, and perhaps longer, than the Germans."

Lord Salisbury dismissed the sugar refiners with these remarks. But, sir, before I proceed any further, let us change the scene of action. Let us suppose that this incident had not taken place in England but in Canada. In the city of Montreal there are some sugar refiners, and it is supposed rightly or wrongly, perhaps rightly, that the refiners of sugar in Montreal are pretty deep in the confidence of the government. Now, if the city of Montreal had been flooded with German sugars which were sold to the poor mechanics of the city of Montreal at a price actually lower than the cost of production, I imagine that the sugar refiners of Montreal would have done just the same as the English refiners and gone to the government to lay their case before Mr. Foster, the minister of finance. I have told you what was the answer of Lord Salisbury to the English refiners of sugar, but do not think that the answer of Mr. Foster, the Canadian finance minister, would have been the same to a Canadian deputation of sugar refiners under similar circumstances? Mr. Foster would have said: "Why, gentlemen, will you tell me that these German sugar refiners have the audacity to bring their sugar and sell it in Canada at a lower price than the cost of production? Oh, gentlemen, that will never do. Canada for the Canadians and Canadian sugar for Canadian mouths, and we will have duties levied to prevent German sugar from coming in to

INTERFERE WITH CANADIAN REFINERS."

Let me ask you, gentlemen, which is the wiser of the two opinions, that of Lord Salisbury or that of Mr. Foster? Which do you suppose is the better policy? Is it the policy of Canada which taxes her people to give them a dear article of food, or is it the policy of England, which says: "We are ready to profit by the whole world, and if they give us anything free and cheap we will take it." I think the policy of England is the wiser one. But what took place in England when the sugar refiners got this answer from Lord Salisbury? The sugar refiners did not pine; they did not lament; they did not weep. But, as true Britons, they went to work and they converted their machinery so as to make it useful for the manufacture of jams and preserves and they bought the cheap German sugars to manufacture them. They not only bought the cheap German sugars produced at the expense of the German taxpayers but they converted them into jams and jellies and preserves and they sent them back to Germany at a great profit to themselves. Men of Montreal, what example will you follow? I will tell you what I would do about that, but before I tell you what I will do, I will tell you what the Conservatives will do. The Conservative party are the great loyal party of Canada as you know. Whenever they are driven to the wall and beaten in argument, they have an argument of their own to use upon their opponents and they say to them: "You are not loyal and we are the great loyal party of this country." But their loyalty is only lip loyalty. They don't go for their example to Great Britain. Oh, no, why should they go to Great Britain for their example. One of their ministers, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, told us during last session on the floor of parliament that England was in a state of decadence, and that England's prestige and supremacy as a commercial nation was gone. He told us that the trade of England was driven from all the civilized ports of the world, and that she had to place her wares and goods by force of arms upon helpless savages and poor barbarians. That was the language of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. That is not Liberal loyalty, of course. That is Tory loyalty, but thank heaven it is not Liberal loyalty. I do not always proclaim my loyalty, but, sir, although I am of French origin I am a Liberal and of the English school. The men of the Liberal party go for their example not to Germany and not to the United States, but they go to the land which has been the pioneer of freedom in every sense.

THE PIONEER OF FREEDOM

in religion, the pioneer in civil and commercial life as well. It is to Great Britain we look for an example. But, gentlemen, the Conservative party would not do that, they go to Germany and the United States. You know, gentlemen, that these things are repeated, and will be repeated every day by the Tory party. Do you think that that is the way to make a nation rich and wealthy? Do you think that this is a way for a nation like ours to meet the battle of life which must ever end by the survival of the fittest? Which is the best policy for us to follow? Is it the sound common sense of England, which takes its sugar wherever it comes from, at the lowest possible price, or the policy of Germany, which, in order to maintain its infant industries, takes the money out of the pockets of the German people and puts it into the pockets of the German sugar refiners? There is no use pursuing that argument any further, the policy of England is the common sense one.

I now come to another argument which seems to weigh very much upon the minds of our Conservative friends, although I must say that it has never disturbed my head. The Conservatives do not sleep soundly about it, and they ask you every day in the Montreal Gazette and the Empire, and all the Conservative papers and all the Conservative orators say to you, "Oh, and if you are going to reduce the tariff, how are you going to get the revenue?" That is the question which seems to bother the Conservatives very much, and during the peregrinations of the ministers before the death of Sir John Thompson, while they were visiting the Maritime Provinces, Sir Charles Hibbert, among others, laid before the people of those provinces a most doleful picture as to what was to happen to them if we had a tariff for revenue purposes only. He told them that in such an event we would have a heavy taxation upon man, servants, and carriages, and dogs, and guns, and in general language he pictured to them all these great hardships which I am sure must have sent a thrill of horror into the souls of his listeners. Gentlemen, it is not necessary to make any very serious argument to answer that question. We are asked how are you going to raise a revenue, and the answer is simply this:

"BY HAVING A TARIFF FOR REVENUE."

The tariff that we have in Canada today is not a tariff for revenue, and I could quote to prove this the words of Mr. Foster, the finance minister, which he gave utterance to not later than last session of parliament. Mr. Foster then said: "The other and third method is the protective tariff by which you select a certain list of articles and place upon them certain rates of import with a view to raising a certain amount of money for the services of the country, but more especially with this view, that while you raise the amount of money that is necessary for the country you must stimulate the development of the resources of the country." Gentlemen, you have it here plainly stated that the object of the tariff is not to raise a revenue. That is only an incident of the protective tariff, but the first object of the tariff is to raise money so as to develop our infant industries, that is to say, to raise taxes not to place in the treasury, but to place them in the pockets of certain favored classes and individuals. Now reverse the principle. Have a tariff not for protection, but simply for revenue, and if is quite clear, nay, it is as plain as can be, that with a lesser amount of duties, you will have more revenue than you will have under the present system at the present time. If it is my good fortune to visit the Maritime provinces, I will be able to tell to the audiences that were addressed by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper that they need not fear the taxes of their mangland of sound government and sound servants, or their carriages, or their guns or their dogs; though I must say in passing that it would not break my heart at all if we were to make the swells who can afford carriages and man-servants, and gun and dogs, contribute their due share to the revenue of the country. Now, sir, there is another and a very serious question. I have told you that our object is to have a customs tariff based upon the principles of revenue only. How is this to be effected? As far as the settlement of that question goes we are met between two extreme sets of men. We are met by those who fear that we will go too far and by those who fear that we will not go far enough. We are met by those who fear we will move too rapidly and by those who believe we will be overcautious. Those who

DREAD THAT WE WILL MOVE

too rapidly would simply have us to go skin deep in reform, to stand perfectly immoveable as it were. On the contrary those who fear that we will not go far enough, would have us simply to go practically into a revolution. What between immoveability on one side, and revolution on the other, there is another sound course and that is the true principle of reform; the principle of British reform which moves gradually step by step, and which never flinches until the end has been achieved. I refer to that British reform which was very careful not to inflict any unnecessary hardship on any industry and in the language of the resolution which I have quoted to you, "While not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade and hasten the return of prosperity to our people." To-day in the streets of Montreal you meet upon every hand men with very long faces, I do not know whether their anxiety is absolutely genuine, or whether it is put on,

PERHAPS IT IS GENUINE.

and perhaps it is put on also. These people say to you, "If the Liberals get into power, and perhaps they will next time, they are going to abolish protection, and by abolishing protection they will create a panic, a certain disturbance of values that will bring on a financial crisis." Now, sir, if that reasoning means anything it would simply mean this: That reform would be forever impossible, and that if it be the misfortune of a country to be saddled with a vicious system—I do not care of what kind, economic, political or any other—then nobody should dare to touch that system, because the process of reform would cause some displacement of interests. But, gentlemen, there is a way, and a way of reform. There is, I say, a way and a way of reforming, and, as I told you a moment ago, I am here speaking on behalf of the Liberal party. I told you that I, and also all my friends, are Liberals of the English school, and we are willing to go for precedents to the old land, which has passed through that ordeal before us. In 1846 Sir Robert Peel carried England over from protection to free trade, and he did it by a gradual process which avoided all disturbances of values and which avoided all financial crises. That is a precedent which, good for England, is good for Canada, and which ought to be still more sensible for Canada to adopt than it was for England, because the interests involved are not so great in Canada to-day as they were in England then, and the step was a much longer one than the step would be here. The step in England was all the way from protection to free trade, whereas we propose in Canada to go from protection to a revenue tariff. Under such circumstances the duty is plain for the Liberal party. I have exposed here exactly what we want. Upon the question of principle there can be no compromise. We stand here against protection and in favor of a customs tariff based upon the principles of revenue and nothing else. That is a position well understood, and I believe that under such a system all parties, all classes and all interests, the farmers, the manufacturers, the merchants and the shippers of produce will know exactly where they stand and will be in a better position to do business than they are under the shifting process of a protective tariff. The Conservatives have always another argument against us, and their last and supreme argument is always the loyalty question. I take the newspapers of the Conservative persuasion, and they are full of insinuations against the loyalty of the Liberal party. In the last century old Dr. Johnson used to say that patriotism was the last refuge of a scoundrel. In this century in Canada I have no hesitation in saying that loyalty is the last refuge—of a Canadian Tory. Gentlemen, I resent any such imputation as that. Let my opponents come on with that accusation, and I will be only too glad to face them, but for insinuations of that kind there is nothing to meet them with but absolute contempt. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I am of French origin, as you all know. The blood flows in my veins of that great nation which excited in turns the admiration, the love, the pity and the hatred of Europe, but never its indifference. At the same time I have stated over and over again that though I am of French origin, and though I am proud of my origin, I love England and I love British institutions. I have stated that over and over again, and I must repeat it once more, perhaps, in the city of Montreal, I love England,

I LOVE BRITISH INSTITUTIONS.

And why? Because under British institutions, under the banner of St. George, my fellow-countrymen and myself of French origin, have found far greater freedom than we could ever have hoped for had we remained subject to France. If I wanted examples or precepts of Art I would go to France; if I wanted philosophical counsels I would go to Germany; but for means of government, for all economic principles, I would go to the common sense, Old England. It is from that land that I take my theories, and upon that platform—between friend and foe, speaking here to-night—upon that platform, exemplified, as I have told you, the Liberal party of Canada will fight the next battle whenever the next battle may come.

Gentlemen, when will the time of battle come? That I do not know. I am not in the secrets of the false gods that sit at Ottawa. But, as you know, it is in Scripture, tht death will come like a thief in the night, and the government at Ottawa represents death in more senses in Scripture that death will come like a thief, and it may come again. I grant you, gentlemen, that the government have the constitutional power to apply to his excellency the governor-general for a dissolution, but they have not the power to do that from mere caprice. They have that power when they show cause adequate. Why, sir, it is not for cause adequate that the Conservative party of late years have ever asked for a dissolution. We are uncertain now as to when a dissolution is going to be. The business world, the business community, is interested to know whether they shall have a session of parliament or a dissolution. The fate has been trembling in the scale. We do not know exactly what is to take place; but we know this: That the question debated to-day in Ottawa is not whether there is cause adequate or not, to go to the country, but the only thing to-day debated in Ottawa is whether or not it would be to the advantage of the Conservative party to have a dissolution now or to have the elections later on. If the Conservative party see that it is for their advantage to go to the country immediately, then they will not be at a loss to invent a pretense for dissolving parliament. In 1891 they obtained a dissolution from His Excellency Lord Stanley by actual

DECEIT AND FALSEHOOD.

Yes, deceit and falsehood. They represented to Lord Stanley, the representative of Her Majesty the Queen, that they had obtained from Mr. Blaine, the secretary of state in Mr. Harrison's cabinet, an invitation to reopen negotiations for the renewal of the old reciprocity treaty of 1854. It was a falsehood, for which they had afterwards to eat humble pie at Washington. When Sir Charles Tupper went to Washington a few months later he had to meet Mr. Blaine and he had to admit to Mr. Blaine that indeed the statement of the Canadian government was not true; that Mr. Blaine had never given such an invitation. They obtained the dissolution in 1891 on a falsehood, but with that falsehood they snatched a verdict from the people of Canada. I say this because I think it is an outrage upon our free parliamentary institutions that the people to-day should be left in the dark as they are as to whether there is to be a dissolution of parliament or not. Let it be known or not whether there is to be a dissolution I care not. Whenever it comes we shall be ready for the fray. We shall fight a fair battle, and we will win. Understand me, I do not wish to be guilty of such a low thing as boasting. There is nothing so uncertain, as Sir John Macdonald used to say, as an election, a horse race and a cock fight. But all the signs to-day are that the people of Canada are determined to have a change at Ottawa. Whenever the time comes we shall be ready for the fray and we will accept the verdict of the people of Canada with the confidence which was manifested in the resolution of which I read an extract a moment ago. Gentlemen of the city of Montreal, I have now exposed to you what is the policy of the Liberal party of Canada. It is as plain as it can be. It is a programme for a customs tariff upon a basis of revenue and nothing else. That is the issue upon which we intend to fight, and that is the issue upon which I invite the cordial co-operation of the whole city of Montreal and the whole people of Canada at large.

Thousands of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is abundant reason for belief that it will cure you.

RUPTURE
More CURES have been effected by my Truss, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years fully equal to personal examination by mail. $7 guarantee to overcome any deformity. Ill. book free.
CHARLES CLUTHE, 194 King St. W. Toronto.
Agents: Langley & Co. Druggists, Victoria, B. C.

Scott's Emulsion
the cream of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is for
Coughs,
Colds,
Sore Throat,
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Weak Lungs,
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Loss of Flesh,
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Weak Babies,
Crowing Children,
Poor Mothers' Milk,
Scrofula,
Anæmia;
in fact, for all conditions calling for a quick and effective nourishment. Send for Pamphlet. FREE.
Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

The Kaslo and Slocan Railway Co'y.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the shareholders of The Kaslo and Slocan Railway Company will be held at the head office of the Company, No. 28 1-2 Broad street, Victoria, B.C., on Friday, the 15th day of February, 1895, at 11 a.m.

Object—Statutory meeting, election of directors, and generally, affairs of the company.

By order,
D. J. MUNN,
Secretary.
j24-td

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," and Amending Acts.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Russell and James McDonald, carrying on business at the City of Victoria, and at the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name, style and firm of Charles Russell, McDonald & Co., have by deed dated the 21st day of January, A.D. 1895, assigned all their and each of their real and personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever to Thomas Trevor Hull, of the said City of Victoria, accountant, for the purpose of paying and satisfying ratably and in proportion to their respective claims and debts and without preference or priority, the creditors of the said Charles Russell and James McDonald, and of the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company. The said deed was executed by the said Charles Russell and James McDonald, the assignors, and by the said Thomas Trevor Hull, the assignee, on the 21st day of January, A.D. 1895, and the said assignee has undertaken and accepted the trust created by the said deed.

All persons having claims against the said assignors or the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company must forward or deliver full particulars of claim duly verified to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of February, A.D. 1895 and all persons indebted to the said assignors or the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company are requested to pay such indebtedness to the said assignee or to the undersigned forthwith. And notice is also hereby given that after the said 25th day of February, A.D. 1895, the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said assignee shall then have had notice, and that the said assignee will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not at the time of such distribution have had notice.

Dated this 23rd day of January, A.D. 1895.

A. L. BELYEA,
Solicitor for the Assignee, office 4 and 5 Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria, B.C.

CREDITORS' MEETING.

A meeting of the creditors of the said assignors will be held at 58 Broad street, Victoria, B.C., on Wednesday, the 30th day of January, A.D. 1895, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

A. L. BELYEA,
Jan23-30t Solicitor for the Assignee.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting, to be held in March, 1895, for a transfer to Ross James Ferguson of the license now held by me to sell spirituous liquors by retail upon the premises known as The Gordon Hotel, situate on Johnson street, in the City of Victoria.

ALEX. HENDRY.
Dated this 18th day of December, 1894.
17 1m

ESTATE OF M. B. LANG, DECEASED.

Sale by Tender

Sealed tenders at a rate on the dollar are invited for the purchase of the whole of the stock-in-trade (consisting of Groceries, Hardware, Dry Goods, and stock-in-trade of a General Merchant) belonging or appertaining to the business lately carried on by Margaret Boyce Lang, deceased, situate at Golden, B.C. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st day of February, 1895. Particulars and all other information may be obtained upon application to the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. C. FLUMERFELT,
Victoria, B.C.,
Administrator of the Estate of M. S. Lang, deceased.
d28-1m

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a Benefit Society to be called "The Canadian Order of Foresters," with its head office at the City of Brantford, Ontario, with power to insure the members thereof and to establish subordinate Courts of Foresters throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Dated at Brantford, the 26th day of November, A.D. 1894.

HARDY, WILKES & HARDY,
d11-9w Solicitors for Applicants.

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company, Lt'd

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors of the above company held on November 30th, 1894, an assessment of one fourth of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company payable forthwith to W. A. Johnston, secretary, at the companies' office, Quesnelle, B. C. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of January, 1895, shall be deemed delinquent and dealt with accordingly. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.
Quesnelle, B. C., Nov. 30th, 1894.
d7-6w-d&w

The date of payment of above amount has been extended until February 15th, 1894.

By order of the Board of Directors.
j15-1m-d&w W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.

Maternity Home
(LATE SAMARITAN)
Removed to 190 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Fitzgerfelt, Gorge Road.

Highest of all in Leavening Power—

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

INTERESTS OF THE FARM.

Convention of the Fruit Growers Concluded Its Labors Last Evening.

Session of Dairymen Opened This Morning—Discussion on Tuberculosis.

When the Fruit Growers' association re-opened yesterday afternoon the members of the association held a business meeting and elected a board of directors with upwards of 100 members. The latter then met and elected the following officers:

President, G. M. Henry, Hatzic; first vice-president, T. G. Earl, of Lytton; second vice-president, C. E. Renouf, Victoria; secretary-treasurer, A. H. B. Macgowan, Vancouver. The appointment of committees was then proceeded with, and Mr. Henry, E. Hutcherson, J. A. Sharpe, T. G. Cunningham and R. M. Palmer were suggested as members of the committee on the annual report.

Mr. Cunningham said that he wanted to understand fully what it was proposed to do. The present report was simply a reproduction of the minutes, and did not contain the valuable information that it should.

Mr. Ohlson agreed with him, as did Mr. Earl.

The names of George Hodman and Mr. Barker were added to the committee, and it was decided to pay the expenses of the members while engaged in such work.

Price Ellison, Andrew Ohlson, M. Baker, George Hodman, Peter Latham, Thomas G. Earl, E. Hutcherson, A. H. B. Macgowan, T. A. Sharpe and G. W. Henry were named as the committee to assist at exhibitions.

On the matter of a transportation committee Mr. Earl said he wanted to be a member of it, and wanted to go with it to interview the railway company. The province bought most of its food from the American side simply because transportation from the interior of the province was too high. The country had been simply drained for years, and the speaker believed it was time to act.

Mr. Cunningham denounced the policy of the C. P. R. as short-sighted. The best fruits and vegetables were grown in the interior, but on account of the excessive freight rates they were simply left to rot on the trees. He believed that the C. P. R. was at present reaping its reward. He had sent some fruit to Winnipeg and got a return of 2 1-4c., and the freight charges were $6.75 per hundred. Unless the interior were developed it simply meant bankruptcy for them all.

Mr. Okell said he had by hard work managed to get the excessive rates reduced slightly, and could compete in Winnipeg, but he could do much better if the railway company would only give a fair rate.

Mr. Henry said that year after year he had succeeded in getting express rates to the Northwest cut down, and was doing fairly well.

Mr. Baker believed they could do better by entering to the home market.

Mr. Earl stated that he could not realize the freight on water melons shipped here. The charge was $14 per ton for a haul of 165 miles.

The committee named was as follows: Messrs. Earl, Cunnigham, Baker, Mogridge, Hutcherson, Okell and Renouf.

The following were named on the committee for recommending varieties of fruit best suited for British Columbia: Messrs. Henry, Palmer, Harris, Sharpe, Earl and Ohlson.

The committee on spraying named was as follows: Messrs. Hutcherson, Sherdall, Henry, Knight, Wilson, Todd, Latham, Melhuish and Mogridge.

The directors then adjourned and the general meeting was convened.

Mr. Price, of the Okell Morris Co., then read a very interesting paper on fruit preserving and hints on the subject to growers.

Mr Okell said in three years their factory had paid out $9000 for fruit, $8900 in salaries and $6000 for sugar, but they had not yet made a cent. They were not losing faith, however, and had the highest hopes for the future. He spoke in the highest praise of J. H. Turner, president of the company, and argued against the admission of impure jams, which contained but a small percentage of fruit. He believed the fruit growers should act in the matter. He closed by inviting the delegates to visit his factory.

Mr. Cunningham said there were hundreds of farmers on the Fraser river who needed food for their cattle and themselves who did not have the necessary seed with which to plant their land. He wanted this body to place on record its sympathy and to aid in petitioning the provincial government for assistance either in granting money or in supplying seed. The advances of either could be returned in due time, but there was a great necessity for immediate action. He had been all over the ground, and could assure his hearers that the situation was critical. All along the line British Columbia needed waking up in the matter of agriculture. It was the true source of every country's greatness and wealth. They had been on the wrong tack for years, going ahead without policy and working without intelligence. The government buildings would be of no use to any one if agriculture were not developed. Aid to the British Pacific railway would be money thrown away if farms did not start up all along the line. The government would not lose a single dollar. The speaker then offered the following resolution:

"Whereas the unprecedented freshet of 1894 has occasioned serious loss to the settlers on lands tributary to the Fraser river by the destruction of growing crops, fruit trees, fences, buildings and bridges, and

"Whereas the said freshet rendered it impossible for the farmers so affected to plant and mature sufficient seed for the spring planting now at hand; and

"Whereas the present business depression, which has been intensified by the before mentioned destruction of property, makes it practically impossible for said farmers to provide the seed necessary for planting land already prepared and now in process of preparation without financial assistance, be it therefore

"Resolved: That we respectfully but urgently request his honor the lieut.-governor in council to take this matter into favorable consideration by taking the necessary steps to provide suitable seed in such quantities as may be desired, and furnish the same to all who need and will contract to plant such seed on such terms as may secure the government against loss and yet render possible a bountiful harvest, on which the safety and welfare of this province so much depends;

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to wait on the government and present the foregoing resolution at the earliest possible moment, as the urgency and importance of the matter will not admit of delay."

Mr. Renouf said that the government did give away large quantities of seed last year, but much of it was cut green and some of it was put in the ground too late. There was no doubt that the farmers needed assistance very badly, and the government did not need to lose a cent. He heartily re-echoed the sentiments of Mr. Cunningham as to the secret of depressed times.

The chair named Messrs. Cunningham, Renouf, Macgowan, Kipp and Henry on the committee to present the resolution to the government.

Mr. Ohlson then read his paper on drainage.

Mr. Cunningham, the chairman, and Mr. Deans complimented Mr. Ohlson upon his paper, and in the general discussion which followed there were some who disagreed with him in the assertion that a drain run straight down hill took off less water than a drain run diagonally.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Partridge held that drains should be run straight. Mr. Palmer believed that all depended on the amount of slope.

Mr. Deans favored the straight drain. The matter was not voted on.

I. E. Haun's paper on the "Uses and abuses of irrigation in Okanagan" was read by Secretary Macgowan.

Advice in the paper to frequently turn up the soil on the surface to preserve the moisture was supported by Messrs. Henry and Cunningham. The latter said he was a firm believer in the process, which made moisture ascend and in surface irrigation.

Mr. Earl said that all depended on the character of the land, and there was a general discussion on the benefits of mulching, frequent cultivation and fertilizers. The first two were pronounced good, and it was agreed that as to the latter barnyard manure was the best of all. Mr. Cunningham said that clover would be found a great fertilizer.

At 6 o'clock the convention adjourned for an hour and a half for dinner.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session opened with the reading by Mr. Renouf of a paper on insect pests, prepared by J. Fletcher, Dominion entomologist. The paper was very interesting and was followed by the microscopic examination of specimens of the woolly aphis and black knot. The latter is frequently found on wild shrubs in British Columbia and rarely attacks cultivated trees.

Mr. Palmer prefaced his paper on shipping to the Northwest by saying that he did not agree with Mr. Baker in his assertion that Victoria and the other cities could take all the fruit that could be produced in the next year. He believed that the outside trade should be built up first and that the price locally would thereby be fixed.

Mr. Henry did not agree fully with Mr. Palmer in the matter of co-operation with the growers across the line, as he did not see how they could give up any of their shipping rights. He then read his paper, which was entitled "Our plum market in the Northwest and Co-operation of fruit growers."

In answer to Mr. Renouf Mr. Henry said they shipped together, but the fruit was marked by the individual owner, who got whatever the fruit brought. They would not lose a single dollar. Mr. Kirkland was the heaviest shipper of plums and Mr. Bulwer the second largest. The organization purchased a car load of baskets and charged them against each member's fruit.

Mr. Palmer said that the Winnipeg dealers seemed to prefer boxes, and the Oregon growers appear to have done better with them last year.

In answer to a question Mr. Henry said that ten tons of fruit made a car load. If one only put nine tons or less in a car they would have to pay for ten tons any how, but if they put in eleven or twelve they would have to pay for them.

Mr. Kipp—That is a rule that only works one way.

Mr. Auderson presented a very entertaining paper on "Floral Culture." He advised that it would be found a very interesting and attractive occupation. It greatly added to the appearance of any place, and a well kept garden or a yard without a flower was usually an index to the character of the occupant of a house. The paper also gave a large number of practical hints as to the culture of flowers.

Mr. Renouf asked for advice on the matter of getting rid of mildew, and Mr. Palmer advised a weak solution of Bordeaux mixture. Mr. Ohlson advised proper pruning as the remedy. He did not agree with many who held that roses should be covered in winter. He had been growing roses for twenty years, and never covered them. He did not believe other flowers should be planted with roses. The moss rose was a breeding place for aphis, and when he detected them he carefully burned every twig affected.

Mr. Renouf believed people should do more cultivating and use less water.

To the uninitiated the paper read by Mr. Palmer on the insects which destroy pests was perhaps the most interesting.

The matter of sending a delegate to the Portland convention was brought up, and Mr. Wells moved, seconded by Mr. Ohlson, that Mr. Cunningham be made the delegate.

Mr. Hutcherson objected to the idea of sending a delegate officially to the meeting, which was one of a co-operative society, with which they had no connection as an organization. Any one in the industry could go, or any set of men here could form a sub-organization.

Mr. Palmer said he believed they should send a delegate to the convention out of respect for the rights and interests of the small growers.

Mr. Kipp held that it would be a very good thing to have a delegate there, for he could get much valuable information.

Mr. Hutcherson moved that they send no delegate, and Mr. Renouf, who subscribed to the principle that this society had official right to send a delegate, seconded the motion. Mr. Hutcherson said he proposed to go himself.

Mr. Renouf claimed the original motion was out of order, but the chairman declined to so rule.

Mr. Henry said the society could send a man to Portland if it saw fit.

Mr. Cunnigham said beyond fighting pests they had nothing in common with the fruit growers of the United States. He believed with Mr. Palmer that they should be protected in their markets, however. He believed the objection was to him and not the principle involved, and would decline to accept the place.

Mr. Renouf denied that it was the man who was objected to.

Mr. Wells withdrew the original motion and the whole matter was dropped.

The auditing committee reported that the accounts of the secretary-treasurer were correct.

It was decided to hold the next quarterly meeting in May at Mission City and to call a special meeting for Mr. Fletcher's visit, perhaps at Agassiz.

A resolution thanking the following for assistance in the way of exhibits of fruit and the loan of flowers: C. Stickney, Thos. G. Earle, R. Morrison, N. Butchart, H. Kipp, J. McCutcheon, J. Ogle, Okell & Morris, W. H. Collinson, Department of Agriculture, A. S. Vedder, E. A. Wells, T. C. Higginson, W. Branchflower, Wm. Fisher, James Tod, Mrs. McTavish, and P. T. Johnson.

There was a warm and at times rather warm discussion on the resolution of censure passed on Mr. Cunningham last year for his opinion on British Columbia weather. It was brought up by Mr. Cunningham who claimed that he had been very unjustly dealt with. He had written a private letter, which, when explained was perfectly justified and it was given out for publication and a resolution of censure placed on the records of the society and sent out broadcast in the annual report. It was done too at a time when he was very ill and he was given no chance to explain. Mr. Hutcherson himself had gone even further than he had when he said in a paper that he had lost 1,000 trees by frost. The speaker had also been charged with speaking to decry fruit growing, yet he showed by the same letter that it was not so. What he had said was that dairying and fruit-growing should go together and that if the latter failed through the weather which was treacherous they could fall back on the farmer. He asked that the resolution of censure be rescinded.

Mr. Hutcherson held that it should stand as Mr. Cunningham still held to his statements.

There was some wrangling between the two, and after several motions and amendments it was decided to spread Mr. Cunningham's explanation on the minutes.

The chairman was thanked for his efficiency and the convention adjourned at 11 p.m.

The Dairymen's Association was in session to-day, but our report is crowded out to-day.

—At the Y.M.C.A. Noah Shakespeare will give stereoptocon views at the Saturday evening concert. There will also be a musical programme.

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